BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,..... 3 00

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1857. NO. 2.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$1 00
Do.	do. 2	do.	1 25
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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

DAVID E. BUNTING,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business in his line. He solicits a share of public patronage, which he hopes to merit by promptitude and fidelity in the transaction of all business entrusted to him.
July 1st, 1857. 44-tf

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞Liberal advances made on consignments.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

M. B. SMITH. DEBRUTZ CUTLAR.

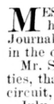
LAW NOTICE.
MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law will henceforth occupy an office immediately under the Journal Office, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.
Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.
July 25, 1856.—tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 25d.—[12-tf.

RALEIGH PAPER MILLS.
Rags Wanted.
TO BE DELIVERED AT THE RAILROAD STATIONS OR at my warehouse in Raleigh, or they will be taken from the different stores in the State. Merchants and others buying rags will please advise me when they have a quantity on hand, or will send them to their nearest Railroad station, as I can still afford to pay the highest price in cash on delivery from store or at Railroad station, either in bank bills, checks or Northern funds.
Reference—Cashiers of our Banks in Raleigh, and the principal North-Carolina and Virginia Merchants.
C. W. BENEDICT.
N. B. Constantly on hand paper suitable for Cotton Factories and newspaper wrappers. Cotton waste wanted.
C. W. B.
March 20th, 1857 29-6m.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞Mill Ink and Gudgeons made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856 –36-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN THE Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan 1st. 1856

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

LATEST NEWS FROM SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.
ANY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my service and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September. My object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.
J. O. HALE, M. D.
Jan. 16th, 1857. 20-1y

PIANO FORTES.
JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories: the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6¼, 6¾, 6¾ and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full i on frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.
JNO. D. LOVE.
Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857. 36-tf

THE PATRONS OF THE CITY CLOTHING STORE,
AND every body in town or country, are notified that about the 10th of September next, THE LARGEST STOCK OF CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., will be opened at BALDWIN'S, 38 Market street, ever before exposed in Wilmington. The assortment will comprise a most extensive variety of dress and business wear for gents exclusively. Also, an endless variety of UNDER GARMENTS, DRESS ARTICLES, &c., &c.
The newly imported CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, now arriving and being selected by Mr. Baldwin, in New York, will be unusually attractive. These goods are imported expressly for *custom work*, and will be made up in the most approved style to measure, none being sold by the yard.
For gentlemen's wear exclusively, we say unhesitatingly, ☞GO TO BALDWIN'S CITY CLOTHING & FURNISHING STORE, 38 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 27-52-3t ☞Herald, and Fay. Observer, 3t

$50 REWARD

WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE APPREHENSION AND delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, of my man JIM. He left on the 30th ult., and has not been heard of since. He is a bright mulatto, almost white, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, straight hair and teeth defective, long beard on his chin. Had on when he left a very good suit of clothes, and will very likely try to pass off for a white man, and make for a free State; should he not go North, he will likely go up in the vicinity of Fayetteville, as he was raised there and formerly belonged to Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of that place.—Any person who may take up said boy, will be entitled to the above reward, and the thanks of
ISAAC B. KELLY.
Kenansville, N. C., August 18th, 1857 51-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 25th inst., his negro man, named "SAM," aged about 40 years, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, dark complected and somewhat chunky. Said negro is supposed to be lurking in Wilmington, or its neighborhood, or about Harrison's Creek, in this county, or perhaps about the neighborhood of Mr. John Sanders, where he has some relations.

The above reward will be paid for his return to me, or his lodgment in any jail so that I can get him.
NEWTON MORGAN.
Island Creek, New Hanover county, Aug. 27. 52-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23. Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THIS INSTITUTION will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th of September, 1857.
The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.
L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.
Mr. STRADELLA will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. STRADELLA the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1857. 52-tf

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
GREENSBORO', N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL commence on Monday, August 3d, 1857. The course of study is thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a complete, solid and ornamental education. The buildings are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a home with the advantages of a School. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments. No Institution in the country possess advantages superior to Edgeworth.
Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the course of Instructions, Terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to RICHARD STERLING, Principal,
July 17, 1857.—46-2m* Greensboro', N. C.

General Notices.

$50 REWARD.

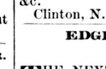
RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, near Centreville, Leon county, Florida, on the 9th inst., his negro man named ISHAM, aged about 35 years; dark complected, round face, quick spoken, about 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs about 160 lbs.; is somewhat knock-kneed, one foot stands out more than the other, and he is sparebuilt.
I purchased him of Mr. John Long, and Mr. Long purchased him of Mr. Henry C. Smith, all of North Carolina. The boy will no doubt endeavor to make his way back to Columbus county, N. C., where he belonged when I bought him.
I will give a reward of fifty dollars for his confinement in any jail so that I can get him again; or one hundred dollars for his delivery to me at Centreville, Florida.
BENJAMIN MANNING.
Aug. 25th, 1857. 299-2t—52-4t*

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT MY Son SAMUEL has left me. This is therefore to caution all persons against trusting him on my account, as I will not pay any debts of his contracting, and all persons are also forbid giving him employment. AMOS ATKINSON.
August 28th, 1857 52-2t*

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery. Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Belting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.
On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years, and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON,
Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS DESIROUS OF SELLING his Plantation in Duplin county, lying on the South side of Rattlesnake Branch, containing seven hundred and twenty-five acres. About one-half of it is cleared and is excellent farming land; the remainder is well timbered, and is convenient to the farm. There is a good Dwelling House, Negro Houses, and all necessary out-houses on the premises, and an excellent well of water.
Terms will be made easy. For further particulars, call on or address the subscriber at Bear Swamp P. O., Duplin County, N. C. FRANCIS LOFTIN.
Aug. 14.—50-9t*

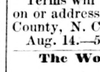
The World's Great Exhibition Prize Medal!
AWARDED TO C. MEYER,
For his Two Pianos, London, October 15, 1851.

C. MEYER, RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends, and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand Pianos equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851.
All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.
He has received during the last 15 years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute; also First Premiums at Boston, New York and Baltimore.
Warerooms removed from 52 S. Fourth, to No. 722 ARCH Street, below Eighth, south side, Philadelphia.
Aug. 7, 1857.—49-3m

Wholesale and Retail.
15,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
FIFTY LOTS IN TIMMONSVILLE, &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE TRACTS of Land in Darlington, Williamsburg, Marion, Sumpter and Clarendon Districts, in lots to suit purchasers.—These lands are adapted to various pursuits. They comprise good Turpentine Tracts (all round trees,) as well as good Cotton and Corn Lands; there are, also, at different places, fine mill seats.
These lands lie on and contiguous to the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, the North Eastern Rail Road and Lynche's Creek, a navigable stream, and some portions of them are in a high state of cultivation, and have been improved, containing good residences, out buildings, &c.
He will also sell on advantageous terms, a large number of desirable building lots in the flourishing village of Timmonsville; among others, there is one with a fine and commodious Hotel upon it; another with a Store House, well stocked with Goods suited for the Country trade.
Terms will be made easy. For further information, address J. M. TIMMONS,
July 24, 1857.—47-3m* Timmonsville, S. C.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the Agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.
ALSO:
The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.
June 12, 1857.—41-tf


THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, AT HIS Shop corner Walnut and Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found
COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.
Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 31.—18-tf ISSAC WELLS.

FRESH ARRIVALS.
PER Schrs. L. P. Smith and Rhoda and Buelah, from New York and Philadelphia:
25 bbls. Clarified Cider Vinegar.
20 " Clarified Yellow Sugar.
6 Boxes Carb Soda, ¼ and ½ lb papers.
3 Kegs do.
150 Boxes Adamantine Candles, 20 and 30 lb boxes.
Low for cash by GEO. H. KELLY & BRO.
Sept. 4th. No. 11 North Water st.

The following, we believe, is by a living writer. It is a clever imitation of an old English ballad:

The Rural Dance about the May-Pole.

Come, lasses and lads, take leave of your dads,
And away to the May-pole hie;
For every he has got him a she,
And the minstrel's standing by;
For Willie has got his gill,
And Johny has got his Joan,
To jig it, jig it, jig it,
Jig it up and down.

"Strike up," says Watt; "Agreed," says Kate,
"And, I prithee, fiddler play;"
"Content," says Hodge, and says so Madge,
"For this is a holiday."
Then every man did put
His hat off to his lass,
And every girl did curchy,
Curchy, curchy on the grass.

"Begin," says Hall; "Ay, ay, says Mall,
"We'll lead up *Packington's Pound*;"
"No, no," says Noll, and so says Doll,
"We'll first have *Sellenger's Bound*,"
Then every man began
To foot it round about;
And every girl did jet it,
Jet it, jet it, in and out.

"You're out," says Dick; "'Tis a lie," says Nick,
"The fidler played it false;"
"'Tis true," says Hugh, and so says Sue,
And so says nimble Alse.
The fiddler then began
To play the tune again;
And every girl did trip it, trip it,
Trip it to the men.

"Let's kiss," says Jane; "Content," says Nan,
And so says every she;
"How many?" says Batt, "Why, three," says Matt,
"For that's a maiden's fee."
But they, instead of three,
Did give them half a score,
And they in kindness gave 'em, gave 'em,
Gave 'em as many more.

The following are from the "Editor's Drawer," which, among other good things, we notice has taken some from the Journal, with complimentary mention:—

Dr. Paton, a very eccentric clergyman, was travelling in England. He met a Fellow of one of the colleges, who was anxious to make an inquiry of the Doctor, *provided he would give no offence*. The Doctor told him to "out with it," as he guessed it would not hurt much.

Fellow. "The inquiry is this: Do you think your present form of government will stand, or that your people will not soon require a king?"

Dr. P. "Well, sir, that is indeed a question that does not fall in with my predilections, for I am a thorough republican. Still I have no objections to answer your question frankly. It is my opinion, to which I have come after much reflection, that we shall eventually have a king."

Fellow. "I am sure of it—I am sure of it! but I have never yet seen an American who was willing to admit it. Will you favor me with the reasons on which you found your opinion, for I have no doubt they are good ones?"

Dr P. "I think they are good ones, and I will frankly state them to you. They are these: I read in the Bible that when Israel was a virtuous people, God governed them generally with judges of their own choosing; but when they became a currupt and degraded people, *God in his wrath gave them a king!* As we are rapidly importing European manners and corrupt customs into the United States, I greatly fear that we shall degenerate until God will treat us as he has the degraded nations of Europe, and give us a king!"

The Fellow grew suddenly red in the face, and would have made fight but the laugh of his neighbors was so hearty that he had to join in it, and soon he managed to say, "Well, you have taught me one lesson to-day that I shall never forget."

Dr. P. "And, pray, what may that be? for it is very rare an Englishman will admit that he learns anything from an American."

Fellow. "I have learned to let the Yankees alone and not to meddle with their peculiar matters."

Dr. P. "Thank you, sir. But allow me to say that you are rather slow scholars, for we certainly taught you that lesson at Bunker Hill."

Fellow. "I see that you are incorrigible."

Dr. P. "And that's the way of our people."

Professor Darby, who heard the following with his own ears, contributes them to the Drawer:—

"The town of Wilson, Niagara county, New York, is one of the most pleasant little villages on Lake Ontario. Among other notabilities, it contains a very worthy pious Baptist minister, or elder, as he is commonly called. Not long ago he edified his charge with a course of lectures on the Prodigal Son. Representing the return of the profligate, he remarked—

"He was tattered and weary, worn-out and sore, and, for *his* part, he had no doubt his voice was *husky*, for he had been eating *husks!*"

"In the midst of the rejoicing over the newly-found, the elder brother comes home. Our worthy clergyman pictured him as coming in from the corn-field and stopping to look in at the calf-pen.

"With surprise and grief he exclaims, 'They've stole my calf! That calf I've watched over and fed *these many years!*'

"A calf that had been fed for many years would probably have grown into something worthy of another name."

An old negro preacher in Alabama of the Methodist persuasion, had cherished the bitterest dislike for Mississippi ever since it repudiated its debts. On one bright Sabbath morning, when addressing a large ebony audience in Alabama, he showed, by the following exhortation, that, in spite of his devotional appearance, he was subject to the influence of wordly passions. Having under consideration that portion of Scripture promising that the Gospel shall be preached to all the nations of the earth, he said: "My beluved bruthrin, now is the excepted time! The day of judgement is near at hand when all the people of the earth done heard the Word of the Lord preached. The ministers ob de Gospil hab done dere work in Ashur and in Africa, and in all them far-off countries; de Gospil hab bin preached in Texas and Californy; *and so soon dey get dat railroad dat run from Mobile up in Missippi, dey gwine preach the Gospil up dere;* den all the words ob de Lord will be fullfilled, and Gabriel will sound his trumpit fur de judgement-day!"

A grand melo-dramactic spectacle was being rehearsed in the Park Theater a few years since, in which a magnificent car, drawn by horses, was to make its appearance on the stage, through a trap door. Mr. Manager S—— supervised in person the rehersal. The period arrived when the horses should appear dragging the gilded car: the stage was detained—the actors impatient—the manager wrathful, demanding in a loud voice of the man whose business it was to see all right below, in the reigons of mystery and enchantment, why he delayed the car. "Somebody has cut the traces, sir." "Cut the traces?" asked the mannager; "why, nobody had *access* there to-day but yourself." "They wasan't cut with *axes*, sir; they vas cut with a knife!"

A Vicksburg correspondent assures us, in a private letter, that the following resolutions were passed by the board of councilmen in Canton, Mississippi:—

"1. *Reolved* by this council that we build a new jail.

2. *Resolved* that the new jail be built out of the materials of the old jail.

3. *Resolved* that the old jail be used until the new jail is finished."

Could Dublin or Cork beat that?

"The following beautiful poem, of only three verses, was written by a gentleman of Lancaster county, Virginia, who was born blind, and never had the advantages of education. Is it worthy of a place in the Drawer?"

Certainly; and a gem it is.

THE MOCKING-BIRD.

Deep in a wood's sequestered shade,
A weary wood-nymph slept one day;
It chanced a wild bird thither strayed,
And o'er her warbled forth his lay.

"Sweet bird!" the waiking maiden said,
"One gift on thee will I bestow;"
Then sung the warbler, "O'er me shed
Some newer strain than e'er before."

The wood-nymph paused—"Go, sing thy choice;
No strain to thee shall be denied!"—
And now that mimic bird hath voice
To imitate all birds beside.

Our wife, a few days since, observed that Brigdet—the lately arrived young lady who boards with us and assists in house work—was cleaning the mouth piece of the speaking tube, and pleased to see her attentive to such a matter without being told praised her for so doing.

To these kind observations Bridget replied, "Oh, yes, ma'am, and now you can spake a *clane* word, ma'am!"

Later From Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The steamer Vanderbilt arrived here this afternoon from Havre, with dates to the 22d. She brings 350 passengers and $100,000 in specie.

The steamers Kangaroo and Ariel arrived out on the 20th.

The Indian news is important. Gen. Barnard and Sir Henry Lawrence are dead.

Cawnpore had been recaptured by the rebels, and a great massacre of Europeans had taken place. The rebels, however, had been defeated in three engagements.

The Gwalior contingent had also mutinied and the transit steamers had been lost in the straits of Sunda, but the troops were saved.

The news of the further mutiny in India produced a profound sensation in England.

From Persia accounts say that the Shah is reducing his army.

The directors of the ocean telegraph had not decided on their future operations yet.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Sultan has announced that until the construction of his new ministry, diplomatic intercourse with those European governments who had suspended their relations could not be resumed.

A sanguinary attack on the Jews at Tunis is reported.

The English representative demands of Persia the immediate evacuation of Herat.

Schamyl had defeated the Russians and captured several important posts.

ARRIVAL OF OCEAN STEAMERS.—NEW YORK, Sept. 3d.—The steamship Asia arrived here to-day from Liverpool. She sailed the same day that the Vanderbilt left, consequently her advices have been anticipated.

The Cahawba has arrived from Havana, but she brings nothing of interest.

Further from California—Arrival of the Illinois—Yellow Fever at Bogota—15,000 Indians Dead.

The steamer Illinois, with the California mails and San Francisco dates to the 5th ult., arrived at N. York yesterday morning. She brings $1,593,557 in treasure, being a portion of $2,028,338 brought down to Panama from San Francisco by the steamer Golden Gate.

The United States frigate Wabash was at Aspinwall. The Saratoga had gone to San Juan.

The United States frigate Independence sailed from Panama for San Francisco on the 5th ult. The Decatur had arrived from Punta Arenas with the remainder of the fillibusters, all of them in a destitute condition. Several of them were sent to San Francisco, and the balance of them remained awaiting orders from Washington.—The John Adams was at Panama.

Lieut. Jeffers had returned from surveying the Bay of Fonseco.

The whaling schr. Francis, of New Bedford, was lost 120 miles north of Buenaventura, on the 22d of June.—Capt. Smith, Jonathan Smith, Abner Gray, W. Snow, and Benj. Thompson were lost, together with the vessel and 75 barrels of oil. Wm. H. Sherman, first mate, and two of the crew, were picked up and saved.

The Isthmus was healthy, but robberies were frequent.

FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.—The cholera had broken out among the Gautamala troops returning from Nicaragua.

A revolution had broken out on the borders of San Labrador, but it had been quelled.

A famine prevailed in Honduras.

The accounts from Nicaragua are meagre. General Canas still occupied the country with a Costa Rican force, and the Presidential election had not taken place.

The yellow fever was committing great ravages at Bogota. In the department of La Paz 15,000 Indians had died from that disease.

The revolution in Peru was not yet over, and there was no prospects for an abatement.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—Politics has been the all-absorbing topic in California for the two weeks past. Besides the democratic and republican State tickets, which we gave by the last steamer, the American party has now got a set of candidates in the field for all the State offices. It is as follows:

For Governor, G. W. Bowie; Lt. Governor, J. A. Raymond; Comptroller, G. W. Whitman; Attorney General, J. B. McFarland; Surveyor General, L. B. Healy; State Printer, B. H. Monson; Treasurer, J. C. Crandall; Judge of Supreme Court, H. Ralston.

Prof. Francis was killed in a duel at Napo river, Ecuador, by Prof. Moore. Both parties belonged to the exploring expedition which left Iowa last autumn for South America.

The settlers met in convention at Sacramento and will endorse Nathaniel Bennet, the republican candidate for Supreme Judge, and probably Stanly, on the same ticket, for Governor.

The reports from the mining districts continued favorable.

The crops are mostly harvested, and have been gathered in good condition. The yield is far better and more abundant than was anticipated a few weeks since.

Ex-Gov. Bigler, U. S. Minister to Chili, had left San Francisco for Valparaiso, with his family.

Several severe conflagrations have occurred during the past fortnight, in the towns in the interior of the State. On the 25th of July, the town of St. Louis, Sierra county, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. Loss about $150,000. On the 22d of July, a fire broke out at Michigan Bluffs, Placer county, which destroyed sixty-seven buildings, which, with their contents, are estimated to have been worth $95,000. Only forty-two houses were left standing in this village.

The adoption of the State debt (declared illegal) by popular vote at the ensuing election, seems to meet with little opposition.

The affairs of the State Treasury have never been in so healthy a condition. The issuance of scrip has been abolished, and business is now transacted on a cash basis.

The advance overland immigration has already reached the borders of the State. Troubles with the Indians and scantiness of grass had somewhat detained them.

The duties paid to the custom-house in San Francisco in July nearly equalled the total receipts of the preceding quarter, being $200,000 for that month against $240,000 for April, May and June.

There is no material change in the San Francisco markets. Flour in fair demand at full rates. Money has been in abundant supply at 2 per ct. per month on collaterals, but in less than ordinary requirement on the part of the trade, who have, with very few exceptions, been prompt in meeting their engagements.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—The Kansas correspondent of the Democrat says a meeting was held at Lawrence on the 22d ult., to elect delegates to the Grasshopper Falls Convention. The democratic wing of the free State party constituted five-sixths of the auditory. The delegates chosen were all in favor of voting at the October election.

A *nolle prosequi* has been entered in the case of Captain Walker.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—We omitted to mention last week that the Superior Courts for this Circuit commenced with Moore last week, Judge Baily presiding. This week the Session is in Montgomery, and in the remaining counties as follows:

Stanly,	Monday, Sept.	7.
Anson,	" "	14.
Richmond,	" "	21.
Robeson,	" "	28.
Bladen,	" Oct.	5.
Columbus,	" "	12.
Brunswick,	" "	19.
New Hanover (2 weeks,)	" "	26
Sampson,	" Nov.	9.
Cumberland,	" "	16.

Fayetteville Observer, 3d inst.

☞How mean and contemptible is proud boasting? It would be well if it always met with as severe and just a rebuke as the following:

Two gentlemen, Mr. D. and Mr. L., stood candidates for a seat in the Legislature of New York. They were violently opposed to each other. By some artifice Mr. D. gained the election. When he was returning home, much elated with success, he met a gentleman, an acquaintance of his. "Well," says D., "I have got the election—L. was no match for me. I'll tell you how I flung him: If there happened any Dutch voters, I could talk Dutch with them, *and there I had the advantage of him.* If there happened to be any Frenchmen, I could talk French with them, *and there I had the advantage of him.* But as to L., he was a clever, honest, sensible little fellow." "Yes, sir," replies the gentleman, "*and there he had the advantage of you!*"

Southern Presbyterian (New School) Convention.

Fifth Day—Morning Session.

The Convention assembled at 9 o'clock, and after religious services—

The entire morning and eveoing sessions were consumed in a discussion of the 4th resolution. The debate was conducted by Dr. Leach, Mr. McIntire, of Md., Hon. W. M. Cocke, Mr. Marshall, of Tennessee, Mr. Shillingford, of Penn., and others.

At 8 o'clock at night the Convention re-assembled.

After some debate, Dr. Leach withdrew his amendment, which was to strike out all of the 4th resolution after the words 1858, and insert the following: "For the purpose of organizing a General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South."

The question then came up on the fourth resolution, and it was unanimously adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the Convention recommend to all Presbyteries in the Presbyterian church, which are opposed to the agitation of slavery in the highest judicatory of the church, to appoint delegates in the proportion prescribed by our form of government for the appointment of commissioners to the Assembly, to meet at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 3rd Thursday in May, 1858, for the purpose of organizing a General Synod, under the name of "The United Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America."

The fifth resolution was then adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the members of this Convention adhere to, and abide by, the confession of faith of the Presbyterian church, as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures; and that we adhere to the form of government and Book of Discipline of said church.

The preamble was put to the vote and adopted as follows:

WHEREAS, all acts, resolutions and testimonies of past General Assemblies, and especially the action of the last General Assembly, whereby suspicions and doubts of the good standing and equal rights and privileges of slaveholding members of the church, of imputations or charges against the Christian character, have been either implied or expressed, are contrary to the example and teaching of Christ and his Apostles, and are a violation of the constitution of the Presbyterian Church.

And whereas, the relation of master and servant in itself considered or further than the relative duties arising therefrom, and properly belong to the church judicatories as subjects for discussion and enquiry.

And whereas, in the judgment of this Convention, there is no prospect of the cessation of this agitation of slavery in the General Assembly, so long as there are slaveholders in connection with the church—therefore, &c.

The preamble and resolutions were then adopted, as a whole.

Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, offered a resolution, expressing the desire of the Convention to unite with the Old School.

Dr. Newton, of Mississippi, offered a substitute, expressing the same desire, and recommending to the Synod, when formed at Knoxville, to appoint a committee, to confer with the committee of the Old School, on the terms of union.

Dr. Boyd opposed the substitute, on the ground that nothing is to be gained by it.

Dr. Ross favored the substitute, predicting that the Old School would be brought to the New School platform.

Mr. Marshall, of Tennessee, opposed it, on the ground that it was going one step too far. He thought it was enough to express a desire for union, without going farther.

Mr. Cocke rose and accepted Dr. Newton's substitute, as an amendment to his resolution.

Dr. Newton's resolution was then adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the union between us and our Old School brethren, could be effected on terms acceptable to both sides, would be conducive to the best interests of the church of Christ, and this Convention, after a free and full interchange of opinion and views on the subject, do now recommend that the Synod, when formed and duly organized, shall invite the General Assembly of the Old School to a fraternal conference, with a view to union.

Rev. Messrs. Boyd and Marshall did not vote.

The fourth resolution, on motion, was altered so as to call the Synod on the 1st Thursday in April.

A resolution appointing a committee of three to prepare an address to the churches, was defeated.

The usual votes of thanks to the citizens,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1857.

U. S. Circuit Court—The Clerkship.

The decease of Mr. Haywood, for many years Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for this State, having created a vacancy in that office, some difficulty seems to have arisen in regard to the manner in which that vacancy shall be filled, and by whom—two gentlemen, Edward Cantwell, Esq., and Hon. Sion H. Rogers, claiming, the first under the appointment of Judge Wayne, and the latter under that of Judge Potter. This matter seems to have given rise to more feeling than we had anticipated, and even, to some extent, assumed a partizan character, which is deeply to be regretted.

It would seem that Mr. Haywood, the former Clerk, was appointed under the provisions of an act of Congress passed in 1802, which provides that "the Circuit and District Courts for North Carolina, shall appoint Clerks for said Courts respectively," &c., the power to appoint Clerks for the District and Circuit Courts being given in identical language, by the same law, and if one Court has the power to appoint in vacation, the other has; and if one has not, the other has not. The provisions of this law were extended to the Courts of all the States by the general law of 1839, which provides that—"All the Circuit Courts of the United States shall have the appointment of their own Clerks, and in the case of a disagreement between the Judges, the appointment shall be made by the presiding Judge of the Court."

The Circuit Court is composed of one Justice of the Supreme Court, who is the presiding Judge, and of the District Judge, who is the associate, and the effect of this law is, in case of disagreement, to vest the appointing power in the presiding Judge, who, in this case, is Judge Wayne.

Previous to this time, we believe the custom, with the exception of N. C., and one or two other States, was for the Clerk of the District Court to act as Clerk, *ex-officio*, of the Circuit Court, from which it arose that an officer of the Circuit Court might be appointed or removed without the consent and in opposition to the wishes of the presiding Judge of that Court. Indeed the immediate occasion of this enactment was a case of the kind occuring in Louisiana, where Judge Lawrence of the District Court removed the incumbent, and appointed another gentleman in his place, as Clerk of the District Court, and the new appointee claimed and exercised the right to act as Clerk, *ex-officio*, of the Circuit Court in opposition to the wish of Judge McKinley, the presiding Judge. The act of 1838 met the case, but created another difficulty. The presiding Judges are and must be non-residents of the greater number of States in their Circuits, and a case of vacancy arising in their absence, which the District Judge could no longer supply, might occasion injury to suitors and seriously delay business.

This gave occasion to the act of March 1848, under which Judge Potter appointed Mr. Rogers. That act provides that "In case of a vacancy in the office of Clerk of any Circuit Court of the United States in vacation, the Judge of the District Court in the district within which such vacancy occurs, *may appoint* a Clerk, who shall hold said office until the end of the next term of the Circuit Court for such district, *unless the office is sooner filled by an appointment according to existing laws.*"

It is contended, on behalf of the claim set up for Mr. Rogers, that he holds at least until the next meeting of the Circuit Court, and that the only power of appointment in vacation is that conferred by the law just referred to, independent of which neither of the Judges have the power of appointment, and as it vests this power in the District Judge, therefore the Presiding Judge cannot act at all until the Court meets.

In the opinion of Judge Wayne, the presiding Judge, who subsequently appointed Mr. Cantwell, the Circuit Court has the same power of appointing in vacation that the District Court has, and the power of this latter is not denied. If, under "existing laws," that is, of laws as they stood before March, 1848, the Circuit Court has the power to appoint in vacation, then that power is in Judge Wayne, who is the presiding Judge, and the appointment made by the District Judge is only temporary, until an appointment is made according to "existing laws." If the Circuit Court, equally with the District Court, possessed under laws prior to 1848, the right of appointment in vacation, then Mr. Cantwell is entitled to the office—if it had not, then Mr. Rogers must hold the appointment until the Court meets. Reasoning from analogy, from the fact that the appointing power is conferred in identical language upon the Circuit and District Courts, we can see no reason for doubting the power of the former Court any more than of the latter, which is not called in question.

☞ Hamlet, Jr., son of old Mr. and Mrs. Hamlet, who resided at Elsinore, and kept toll-house for the collection of the "sound Dues," recently abolished for a *consideration*, remarked once, in a conversation with another representatime of "Young Denmark," that he was only crazy when the wind blew from the North East, or "thereabouts"—in fact, he was wind-crazy.

We don't blame the fellow—better and wiser men than Hamlet have been put out pretty badly by the East wind; yea verily, even the Editors of the Journal feel otherwise than amiable this morning.

We think the mosquitoes are somewhat under the influence of the climate. They are dull and stupid this morning, but dreadfully misanthropic. One "lean and hungry Cassius," *would* light on our fore-finger, and annoy us;—but he is dead—defunct—killed, murdered, squashed, smashed, mashed, broken, annihilated—a gone sucker, an inanimate insect, a lifeless torment, a fallen enemy, and his blood is on our hands.

This is the sort of weather that sets hardest upon people of nervous temperaments, rendering work a labor rather than a pleasure—making it next to impossible for them to collect their ideas without a painful effort, and leading them to regard all they have done or can do as so many failures. There is no doubt about it that the secret of amiability towards others is satisfaction with yourself. When a man "feels good"—is on good terms with himself—he is very ready to agree with his neighbors, and *vice versa*.

In this sort of weather there is experienced that kind of restless, nervous feeling, all over, that usually centres in a sore tooth, when it is *long* and everything touches it—when the mouth cannot be closed without coming down on it, or opened without chilling it, and setting it to aching. One feels like a soft crab—thin-skinned, and desirous of keeping out of the way until their shell gets hard again.

But we must stop—we can't even growl decently—we are ashamed of the stupidity of our own grumbling. In fact, we have a sort of a notion that we ourselves, and all the "rest of mankind," are not worth shucks.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.—We learn that, this morning, a little boy, some six to eight years of age, son of Mr. George H. Kelley, fell over-board, from Market street wharf, and would have been drowned, had not a negro man named Joe, belonging to Mr. James Moore, jumped in and brought the little fellow safe to land.—Joe is deserving of all praise, and we take pleasure in awarding him our meed.

Daily Journal, 9th inst.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—The telegraph reported the arrivals of wheat at Augusta, Ga., during the past month of 500,000 bushels of wheat. Somehow it got into the papers as 5,000,000; the difference was simply *nothing* by itself, but being placed where it was it was a great deal.

Cape Fear and Deep River.—Town Subscription.

We have been thinking of this matter in all its bearings—looking at it from every point of view—weighing the objections against it as well as the arguments for it, and confess that we were for some time puzzled to know what to say or do. We have talked with the directors, gentlemen in whose integrity and judgment we have every confidence, and their expressed belief that the communication between the mouth of Deep River and and the open River at Fayetteville can be kept in fair working order with the means at the control of the Company, has not been without its weight upon our mind, for all the real difficulty is with the lower part of the work—the Cape Fear part,—where an alluvial bank exists on one side of the river at least, and where the foundation is of an unsafe character. We have little doubt of the full completion of the work on the Deep River, yet to be done to get up to the Gulf. We have thought of all that—of the difficulties of the town, too—of our past disappointments and failures as well as of our prospective advantages, and then our mind has travelled forward for, say sixteen to eighteen months, and we have pictured to ourselves the Legislature of North Carolina in session, and our representatives working to secure aid for the adequate and satisfactory completion of this work. It requires no extra discernment to see how very greatly the difficulties in their way would be increased by the refusal of the town to make this subscription.—We fear they would labor in vain to inspire confidence in the face of an opposition who could taunt them with the vote of want of confidence passed by the people of Wilmington; of an opposition who could say—Gentlemen, that is all pretty talking, but how can you expect this Legislature to go farther, when your own town of Wilmington—the real terminus of the work—deliberately announces, by a vote of her citizens, that *she* will do no more. It is true, this would not be a fair statement of the case by the opposition—it would not be a just view of it, but it would be one that would be taken,—by some, for the motion of their own ends, by many others honestly and in all sincerity, and would be found to exert sufficient influence to jeopard any bill for the completion of this work, if not in all probability to defeat it. It requires the matter to go before the Legislature under the most favourable auspices, in order to engage the favourable attention of the members, and enable it to have a fair hearing. We cannot but think that much of the action of the Legislature may depend upon that of the people of town. Should that action be unfavourable, the embarrassed position of town, together with other accompanying circumstances may not be properly taken into the account.

This consideration, we confess, has mainly operated on our own mind, and has determined us upon voting in the affirmative. We are not among those who have any serious fears of the coal and iron of the Deep River valley seeking another outlet. Distance, the all-important element, is so decidedly in our favour, that this trade is, and always will be within our grasp. Nay, suppose the road between Cheraw and the mines, built and carrying coal to Charleston, a port 230 miles distant from the mines; Wilmington, little more than half that distance would at any time have the power of taking that trade to herself—for neither coal nor iron *can* be carried an extra hundred miles by land.

From the Daily Journal of the 7th inst.

The Seventh Volume of the Daily Journal.

It is usual to mark the close of one volume and the commencement of another by some remarks appropriate to the occasion. It affords an opportunity for indulging in some "personal explanations" which could not well be made at another time without incurring the blame of egotism. We now avail ourselves of the privileges of the season with more than usual pleasure, because, with, we trust, a pardonable vanity, we feel desirous of calling attention to the new dress in which we have arrayed our paper at the commencement of this, the seventh year of its daily issue. For our own part, we are satisfied with it—we trust that it will give the same satisfaction to our readers. The general style is little changed from that which has become familiar to our subscribers.—The few changes that have been made, we feel certain will be recognised as improvements, while new, handsome, and perfectly distinct types will speak for themselves.

In regard to the more essential part—the future character and conduct of the paper, we can only promise to do our best, and the wisest and ablest could promise no more. We may be permitted to add, however, that with better and more adequate facilities, and more enlarged experience than we have previously possessed, we are not without sanguine hopes of being able to render the *Journal* in every respect worthy of the improved garb in which it appears. Its position in politics is too well-know to require any re-statement. Devoted to the principles of the Democratic party, and zealous in their advocacy, it is yet perfectly independent in the expression of its opinions, and acknowledges no control save its own convictions of duty.

But the Journal is more essentially a news and business paper, and in this character it hopes to commend itself to the confidence and support of the public, without distinction of party. It hopes to obtain and secure an increased support, by being worthy of it, and by doing something, from year to year, to evince its appreciation of the liberality of its friends, and justify the favour with which it has been received, from its first unheralded appearance six years ago, up to the present time.

We have nearly said our say. Before we close, we must beg leave to return our thanks to our friends of the Fayetteville Observer, the Raleigh Standard, the Petersburg Express, the Warrenton News and the Winston Sentinel, for the kind and complimentary terms in which they have been pleased to notice the partial change made by us last week. It is true we *had* some new types in use last week, but our first *official* appearance in our new clothes is made to-day.

In our time we have puffed a good many people. We now mean to say a word for the Journal printing office. Quite recently we have expended between one and two thousand dollars upon new materials, and within a very few years have added to our stocks of types and machinery to the amount of several thousands of dollars. We can say, without fear of contradiction, that any work required can be done by us just as well as it can be done anywhere. We know what we say, and we see printing every day from all parts of the country.

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP—THE CABINET.—Judge Curtis of Massachusetts, having resigned his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, speculation is busy with the succession to that high office.—The New York *Journal of Commerce*, puts forth the name of Hon. Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut, the present Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Toucey is a sound constitutional lawyer, and his appointment would be highly acceptable to the South, and indeed to the conservative portion of the country generally. But it is not known that Mr. Toucey would accept, even if the appointment were tendered to him, which is not so certain, as Mr. Buchanan may naturally be ambitious to continue his cabinet without change throughout his administration, and Mr. Toucey is one of its ablest and most trusted members. In the event of Mr. T.'s receiving and accepting the appointment to the Judgeship, it is thought that Mr. Nathan Clifford, of Maine, stands the best chance to succeed him in the cabinet.

TRADE OF NEW ORLEANS.—The exports from New Orleans to foreign countries, for the year ending June 30th, 1857, amounted to $91,514,286; imports to $24,982,149. Increase of exports, as compared with the preceding year, nearly eleven millions—of imports nearly eight millions. The Mississippi still keeps ahead of the Railroads.

Death of Mr. Faison.

We regret to learn that Wm. Faison, Esq., one of most prominent and useful citizens of Sampson county, died at his residence in that county on Tuesday last.—Mr. Faison must have been about sixty years of age, but was full of life and energy the last time we saw him.

Sugar continues to decline. It has reached a falling off of three cents per pound, from the highest point, and the bottom has not yet been touched. The loss upon the amount stored in New York alone is estimated at something like seven millions of dollars. The loss on the whole stock in Europe and the United States, is supposed to be not less than fifty millions of dollars. The fall will yet go much farther, twice as far, we hope. The fact is that the crops of sugar promise to be good.—Louisiana will produce fully twice as much as it did last year. Cuba and Brazil promise equally well, and there can be no reason for the maintainance of famine prices for sugar and molasses. People will get to growing Sorghum and using "long sweetening." rather than longer submit to the unconscionable extortion practised on them for some time past. Sorghum is fairly on the road to be a permanent addition to our agriculture in the Southern States. Neither the amount nor quality of the juice will justify its cultivation North of Mason & Dixon's line, where the saccharine matter is not fully developed from the imperfect ripening of the plant. The cane was first brought to France from China, and experiments there and in Algeria have shown that it does not yield remuneratively in a Northern climate, while it does in a Southern one. Indeed, it is even said that after a few generations North, it will lose its distinctive properties as a sugar-producer, and degenerate into the ordinary millet, or broom-corn.

HIGH TAXES.—The amount of city taxes which will be collected this year in Richmond, Va., is $290,000. Half of this sum was paid into the collector's office in June. The other half will be collected by December. Verily our American corporations are fast getting ahead of the high-taxation of monarchial Europe. Blessed is the farmer. Unhappy the denizen of the town.

Constitution for Kansas.

The convention elected to frame a Constitution for Kansas, preparatory to her application to be admitted into the Union as a State, met at Lecompton, in that Territory on Monday the 7th inst.

NEXT NEWS FROM INDIA.—The European steamer due in New York on the 13th, is expected to bring the news by the overland mail from India.

☞ A fire at Americus, Ga, on the 6th inst., destroyed property to the estimated amount of $60,000, about half covered by insurance.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARAGO.
Four Days Later from Europe.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Sept. 5.—The steamer Arago, from Southampton for New York, with dates to the 26th ult., arrived off Cape Race on Thursday last, and from thence we have the following abstract of her

GENERAL NEWS.—The cholera was abating at St. Petersburg.

The Queen of Madagascar has recommended the persecution of Europeans.

The harvest in Turkey has been successful.

The French ships of war have been ordered to render every necessary aid to the English troop-ships in proceeding to India.

It is reported that Lord John Russell has been elevated to the peerage.

Some commercial failures have occurred at Liverpool.

The British Parliament has been prorogued.

Differences have arisen between Turin and Naples.

Vermont Election.

BOSTON, Sep. 6.—In thirteen towns in Vermont the Democrats gain 13 representatives, and in three towns ihe Republicans gain 3.

Vessel in Distress.

NORFOLK, Sept. 4.—The brig Arabella, from Aspinwall, bound to New York, put in here to-day, with fore top mast gone, fore mast sprung, sails lost, and crew sick with Chagres fever.

Destructive Fire in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 8.—A destructive fire occurred on Sunday in the town of Americus, Sumter co., Georgia, destroying the houses of H. W. Shaw, John C. Holmes, S. S. Kendrick, F. Vogelsang, J. P. Griffith, B. Greenwold, L. Johnson, Johnson & Evans and others. The loss is not stated, but it must be very large, as a large portion of the business part of the town is consumed.

Death of a Member of Congress.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Sept. 8.—James Lockhart, democratic Congressman elect from this district, died here yesterday morning. This makes the second member who has died since the election in Indiana last fall.

Another Suspension—The Pressure, &c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8., P. M.—L. V. Kirby & Co., an extensive jobbing house of long standing, suspended to-day. The liabilities are half a million dollars and the assets seven hundred thousand dollars. The failure is believed to be only temporary.

The notes of the Ontario county Bank and Bank of Orleans, of this State, were thrown out of the banks here this afternoon. The bills of the former are secured, and the latter only partially. There was more distrust apparent to-day than at any time since Wednesday last.—There is a general feeling of uneasiness, arising from the severity of the pressure which all branches of trade have been obliged to submit to during the last three weeks.—Stocks declined from one to six per cent.

Commerce of New York.

The Journal of Commerce says the total imports entered at the port of New York during the month of August were $3,933,167 less than for August, 1856, $3,480,099 more than for August, 1855, and $3,097,635 more than for August, 1854. The total thrown upon the market during the month was also less than for the corresponding period of last year, notwithstanding the large stock remaining in warehouse.

The total imports of the port of New York since January 1st are $18,778,225 in excess of the corresponding total of last year, $75,953,356 in excess of the total for the first eight months of 1855, and $38,590,273 in excess of the total for the same period of 1854. A part of this excess is in the receipts of specie, which has come forward, mostly for re-shipment to the West Indies and South America.

The imports of dry goods during the last four weeks show a decrease of $2,227,368 from the corresponding statement of last year, an increase of $1,163,477 as compared with the same period of 1856, a decrease of $2,123,363 as compared with the same period of 1854.—The total entered for warehousing during the month was about the same as for the corresponding period of last year, while the total withdrawn from warehouse was increased by the operation of the new tariff, but has been less than was generally expected.

The exports from New York to foreign ports show a large increase in specie, but the variation in other items is less important. The total shipments from the port for August, excusive of specie, are $575,554 less than for August of last year, $682,310 more than for August 1855, and $80,703 more than for August, 1854.

THE CAPITOL EXTENSIONS.—The appropriations for the Capitol extensions have been as follows:

September 30, 1851	$100,000
By joint resolution of April 4, 1852	500,000
By deficiency bill for year ending June 30, 1853	400,000
By general appropriation bill ending June 30, 1854	600,000
By general appropriation bill ending June 30, 1855	750,000
By general appropriation bill ending June 30, 1856	325,000
By general appropriation bill ending June 30, 1857	750,000
By general appropriation bill ending June 30, 1858	900,000
Total	4,325,000

It is estimated that $1,185,183 will still be necessary for their completion, so that the entire cost of the extensions, when completed, will be over five and a half millions. The cost of the old building and grounds was about three millions; and it is thought that the new dome will not fall short of one million and a half; so that the American Capitol, when completed, and by the finishing touch of art crowned the finest building in the world, will have cost about ten millions of dollars.

Washington Union.

Tennessee as a Reality.

During the past week not a few people about town—principally around the St. Charles Hotel—have been surprised, astonished, and stunned generally, by the eccentricities of a stout, plain-looking old codger, with a broad-brimmed white hat, who came down from Memphis on the Belfast. He loaded here with a brick in his hat and his pockets full of rocks—enormously solid rocks. His eccentricity consisted in his waste of his money—not in strewing the mopuses around him on the blind principle, but in coolly and deliberately insisting upon paying fifty or a hundred times the value of every trifle he bought.

He went into a barber's shop in Common street, got shaved, and handed the darkey a $20 bill. The darkey said he hadn't change enough. The man of money said he didn't want any change—told the darkey to keep the bill, and walked out. The darkey came very near fainting, and has been braging of his twenty dollar shave ever since.

He went into the Orleans House, with an acquaintance to take a drink. After drinking, he threw down a half dollar, and the barkeeper offered him three dimes in change. He told the barkeeper to keep the dimes, and feeling ashamed of his littleness, drew forth a twenty dollar bill, and slapped it on the table, telling him to take that besides. The barkeeper stood on his dignity, and shoved the bill back. The old fellow then got huffy, and crumpling the bill up, threw it behind the counter and walked out.

Wherever he went, we are informed, he acted in a similar manner, giving offence in some quarters and inspiring delight in others. He had his pockets stuffed with hundreds, fifties and twenties, and couldn't run against a man without poking a fist full of bills in his face. We have no doubt that he created an awful commotion among the sharks and greasers about town; but the conspicuous manner in which he acted prevented any one from attempting to take advantage of him. We heard, however, that at night a yellow washerwoman of Common street got hold of him, and feathered her nest to her heart's content from his well filled pockets. We must not omit mentioning that several times during his cruising around the St. Charles Hotel, he stopped to admire it, with the remark, "Well, that's rather fine building—d—d if I don't think I'll buy it!" Had he executed this threat, and paid for the hotel in ratio to his drinks and shaves, it would have cost him about two hundred millions.

Next day, the old fellow renewed the sensation by going around with an augmented brick in his hat, and a linen bag so full of silver that he had to bend sideways to carry it. He lugged his bag about with him, throwing out a handful of half-dollars whenever he incurred a debt of a dime. How much money he threw away can only be guessed at—it must have been thousands.

On the day after that, he went about more like a rational man. The barkeeper at the Orleans House, supposing he had come to his senses, offered him the twenty dollar bill he had been forced to take, saying, "Here's a twenty you left here the other day, sir."—"Well, I know I left it," said the man of money, "I gave it to you, didn't I?" "Yes, sir." "Well, then, damn it, keep it!" And the barkeeper was finally compelled to pocket the affront. How many other incidents of this kind transpired we have no means of knowing.—After cutting a "wide swath" for three days the old fellow packed up and traveled back to Tennessee. We learn that he is a wealthy planter of that State.

There have been many queer spreers in New Orleans at different times, but we think the old Tennessean can fairly "take the cakes" from all of them.

N. O. Crescent.

Lord Palmerston on the Indian Force.

In the Indian debate in the Commons on the 20th, Lord Palmerston said:

My honorable friend, the Under-Secretary of State for War, has explained generally the points of detail which have been referred to in the course of this debate. I can only repeat what he has said, that in fixing the number of the militia which we in the first instance think it expedient to embody, we by no means bind ourselves not to call out more if circumstances should render it expedient to do so. However, recruiting has gone on with great success in spite of the harvest, and we entertain no doubt that when the operations incident to this period of the year are completed, the number enrolled will very rapidly increase, and we shall within a very limited period be able to place in the ranks a number of men equal to that which has been sent to India. My honorable and gallant friend, the member for Westminster, repeated to-night a very natural suggestion which was made on a previous evening, that these troops should be sent to India in screw line-of-battle ships, which could easily be adapted to that purpose, which could be navigated by a small crew, and would carry a large number of men with convenience and despatch. In the first instance such an arrangement may appear to be very advantageous, but I would request the House to bear in mind other considerations in regard to the amount of our military force at home which have been very forcibly dwelt upon. We were reminded that we had been compelled to despatch to distant stations a large portion of the military force for which we asked, and which Parliament granted, for the general purposes of the country in the time of peace, and it was said, "By so doing you have greatly weakened your defensive means at home, and foreign countries may take advantage of your weakness, and either hold language which you ought not to bear or do things to which you ought not to submit.,"—The answer which I gave to that was, the people of this country would not endure conduct of that sort, and that if an emergency should require it, men would be raised rapidly and upon the sudden. That very consideration, however, shows how inexpedient it would be to send to the other end of the world the greater portion of our naval force. [Hear, hear.] Because, although these steam line-of-battle ships are, it is true, lying in ordinary and of no immediate use, yet if any of these events should occur we should want suddenly to put to sea large fleet; and how could we do that if the ships which we should require were doing duty as transports in the Indian seas? Therefore I think that prudence shows that the despatch of these ships to the East would have been a very inexpedient course. In fact, it would have been falling into the error which the great orator of Greece imputed to the Persians. He said: "When you strike a blow at one part of them they put forth their hand to that part and leave exposed every other, which may be struck in turn. Do not, you Athenians, follow so unwise and foolish an example." I think that we should have fallen into an error of the same kind if we had sent to India the fleet which circumstances occurring in Europe might at short notice render necesrary for our defence at home. [Hear, hear.]

THE GROWING COTTON CROP.—Opinions differ so much in relation to the growing Cotton crop that it is impossible to give any opinion which may be considered reliable. Some persons think that it will be a heavy crop; others place it as low as three million bales: The crop, beyond doubt, is behind hand in its growth; but it is admitted that there is at least some fifteen per cent increase in the breadth of land cultivated. The news is, too, that, generally, the sandy lands promise abundantly. If we had assurances of a favorable season from now to the end, one might safely predict a large crop. It is the probable condition of the future which occasions the extreme opinions on the subject. We shall be surprised at neither a large nor a small crop.—*Mobile Tribune.*

A MATCH FOR DEATH.—While the brig Governor Anderson was lying at Tampa Bay, Florida, lately, her commander, Captain Simpkins, took the yellow fever.—He was down with it on a Monday. On the Tuesday following he was attacked with Asiatic cholera. The next day, Wednesday, he was dangerously ill with small-pox; and on Thursday he transacted business in Tampa city, and prepared his vessel for sea. The Peninsular styles this "a case for the faculty," somewhat equivocally; meaning, we presume, not that the faculty might achieve what disease failed to do, in disposing of Simpkins, but that they may be able to find out the secret of his recovery from three such mortal foes as yellow fever, Asiatic cholera, and small-pox, in three days. Perhaps there is something of medical virtue in the mysterious power of a vehement will, and that other wonderful courage which depises bodily ailments, and laughs at weakness induced by disease as though it were effeminate frailty.

WHAT IS AN INSULT.—Justice King, of Chicago, has decided, on an application for a warrant, that to spit in a man's face, knock him down and kick him, *is not an insult.*

IMPROVEMENTS IN PARIS.—The money expended for public improvements in the limits of Paris since 1853, reaches 93,000,000 francs, of which 33,000,000 was spent on the streets and water works, and the remainder on public buildings. The embellishments of the Bois de Boulogne cost 5,000,000. The municipal government, however, does not go in debt; on the contrary, the surplus for 1856 was 20,000,000 of francs. This is accounted for by ingenious taxation. No source of revenue is despised; "the herbs and cuttings of trees in the public gardens" are sold, and the "right to discharge disinfected liquid into the gutters" brings an annual sum of nearly 300,000 francs, and there is even a tax on burials.

From the Richmond Enquirer.
Interesting Letter from Ex-President Tyler.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Although I have observed profound silence in regard to all public political discussions since the close of my official residence at Washington, yet it seems to me to be not only proper, but in some measure required of me to vindicate an act of my administration, for which posterity will hold me accountable, against a public attack made upon it. Such an occasion has occurred in the published debates of the recent Commercial Convention at Knoxville, wherein a member is stated to have declared the provision in the Treaty of Washington, stipulating on the part of the U. States for the maintenance of a fleet of eighty guns for the suppression of the slave trade under the American flag, was an act of discourtesy and insult to the South, as a reason for its abrogation. The declaration thus made seems to have met with the countenance of a large majority of the Convention in the final vote upon the subject. I propose to do no more, Messrs. Editors, than revive with the public a recollection of the incidents which led to the incorporation of that provision in the Treaty, and, having done so, I shall be content to leave the matter to the arbitrament of the proper tribunal. I shall, however, be permitted to observe, that the remarks reported to have fallen from members of the Convention, in debating the main subject, are so entirely variant from the popular sentiment entertained throughout the Southern States, as I believe, in 1842, as to occasion me no little surprise. Who, in 1842, even dreamed that there would be, as early as 1857, a proposition seriously made to revive the slave trade? I certainly entertained no such idea, nor did, I am quite sure, any one of the able and patriotic statesmen who were my constitutional advisers. I really thought and often declared that the Southern States were more opposed to the slave trade than any portion of our people. They had voted with singular unanimity for the act of Congress which declared that all citizens of the United States engaging in that trade should be regarded, and, if convicted, punished as pirates. How it happens, then, that a provision introduced into a treaty to enforce a law, for which the South had voted, can be rightfully regarded as an insult to the South, I must say passes my comprehension. Certainly such an idea never entered into my head or heart.

My principal desire, however, is, to call the attention of the country, in brief, to the facts as they existed immediately antecedent to the treaty of Washington. The British Government had insisted upon the right, in virtue of various treaties with other nations, to visit ships on the coast of Africa, sailing under the American flag, for the purpose of ascertaining the true nationality of the ships. England had even ventured to put their claim into practice. This called strong remonstrances from Mr. Stevenson, who was then our minister at London, and a most able argument in pamphlet form appeared soon after from the pen of Gen. Cass, who was our minister at Paris. The conduct of our representative at Paris in this particular, was fully approved by the administration, and, in my annual message to Congress, I took decided ground against the claim preferred by Great Britain, and made the occasion to say, that as the United States Government was the first to declare the slave trade to be piracy, so far as the citizens of the United States were concerned, so it was fully able to enforce its own laws without the aid of British cruisers.

Thus, the two governments remained for a time antagonized on the question. Great Britain urged that she meant no insults to the American flag, but that it was impossible, without a visit to the ship, to ascertain whether she belonged to the nation whose flag she bore, or had assumed that flag, merely to deceive, thus seeking immunity under the American flag, when the vessel, officers and crew might be French, Portuguese or Spanish, or some other nation, infent on the slave trade, whose treaty engagements had given Great Britain the right to visit and search. Great Britain also urged on our government, as a consideration for quiescence on our part in the matter, that if a vessel visited should turn out to be truly American, bound on a peaceful mercantile voyage, she would indemnify all loss, and every damage sustained. as had been honorably done in all preceding cases. Lord Ashburton was possessed with full power to negotiate on this, as on other subjects—and upon conference I reiterated my declaration made in my annual message, that the United States Government was able to enforce its own laws, and that I should see to their enforcement, treaty or no treaty, under the obligations of paramount duty. I then suggested, by way of discharging this duty on my part, that we should keep upon the African coast a naval armament sufficiently great to visit all ships that might hoist the United States flag, and fall under suspicion; but that we could not permit another nation to do so.

Upon this basis the stipulation in the treaty has, in my mind, always rested. Certain it is, that for the after-time of my service, no visit, much less search, of an American vessel, occurred on the part of a British cruiser. What has taken place since, I will not undertake to say. I have nothing to do with what the Government of this country may deem it proper to do in regard to that stipulation, but this I will venture to say, that repeal when it pleases that provision of the treaty, it will still find it necessary for the enforcement of the laws of the United States, as well as for the protection of the traffic of merchant vessels on that coast—a traffic every year increasing in value, and destined, in the end, to be of vast magnitude—to maintain a fleet of at least eighty guns on the coast of Africa. It might be worthy of consideration, by the next Commercial Convention, whether, before they advise the canceling of the provision in question, and denounce it as an insult to the South, they should not first repeal the law relative to piracy in regard to the slave trade.

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't.

August 31, 1857. JOHN TYLER.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable—Can It be Laid?

There are many persons who entertain strong doubts of the possibility of laying the cable of the Atlantic telegraph. A writer in the Brooklyn Eagle gives us some interesting reflections on the subject. We quote:

"At the time the deep-sea soundings were being made which resulted in the supposed feasibility of the Atlantic telegraph, it was supposed that some parts of the ocean were unfathomable. The line would run out eight or ten miles and yet give no evidence of having touched the bottom. The simple reason was at last discovered to be—that when the weight at the end of the line touched the bottom, the line itself was borne off by the under-currents, and was merely floating away, while it was supposed to be going directly to the bottom. In order to remedy this defficiency, a sort of sinker was adopted in which a tube was passed through a heavy ball, and the moment the ball touched the bottom this tube—we must call it tube for want of a better name, as it would require a model to explain the contrivance of its operation—caught up some of the matter at the bottom, the ball became detached and remained below while the line was hauled up again.

"*Now the cause which rendered ordinary soundings impossible was precisely that which caused the breaking of the cable.* The cable was running out more rapidly than the ship progressed, just as the line ran on for miles upon miles in the soundings, and we doubt not that those on board the Niagara could have paid out the whole cable on the spot without the ship moving another mile. And this is the cause why it seems impossible for the scheme ever to succeed. There is, no doubt, still water at the bottom of the ocean, but the strong currents above will prevent the cable from ever reaching that quiet location. If it is ever attempted to keep up a strain that will allow the cable to be paid out a mile for each mile the ship sails, the result will be the same as before—to snap it like a spider's tread.

"A cable of sufficient strength to admit of such a strain would load all the ships afloat on the ocean. But it may be supposed that by providing a sufficient length of cable to allow of an indefinite quantity of waste the ocean might be spanned. But the level "plateau," as it is called, which is supposed to reach from Newfoundland to Ireland, is nearly in the line traversed by ocean steamers, and if the cable should get drifted away out of that line before it touched the bottom, there is no knowing what subterranean obstacles it would have to encounter. The feasibility of the scheme is predicated entirely on the existence of this plateau—the irregularltics of the bottom of the ocean elsewhere precluding the idea of a cable being laid. Besides, if thousands upon thousands of miles of cable existed, the transmission of the electric fluid would be impossible.

"Looking at these plain facts, we cannot see how any hope of the success of the enterprise can be entertained. On the contrary, we must look upon it as one of those things which cannot be done—such as propelling vessels with hot air, obtaining light from water, or extinguishing fire by Barnum's patent bucket."

GEN. WM. WALKER.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Sun, makes the following statement:

"It is no less than a proposal from the heads of the Church, and several of the highest officers in the army of Nicaragua, for Gen. Walker to come back and place himself at the head of affairs. Such a messenger is here at Washington, and has brought with him papers of interest to the Government, as well as the project for the further command to Gen. Walker.

"The letter has seventeen signatures, and is addressed to 'His Excellency William Walker, President of the Republic of Nicaragua,' and some of the names appended are the most influential in the State."

From the Philadelphia American and Gazette.
Stock Gambling and its Consequences.

It will soon become impossible to organize companies and procure capital for enterprises in which that capital assumes the form of stocks. The leading brokers' board of the country, that at New York, appears to have concentrated its ill energies on gambling in every stock which is on market, and in operating, as often as profits may be made in that manner, with its whole strength, for the depreciation of those stocks, and the ruin of the enterprises they represent. A railroad company is organized, and two-thirds of its stock is taken by persons who wish a quiet investment, and who rely upon its certain returns. But its stock is in some manner brought into the brokers' market, and with but a trivial sum, or none at all, invested by these operators, they operate for a fall, sell short, and perhaps pay small differences, but soon create a panic among outside holders, and at the end swindle those who have paid their money out, of one-half of it, or more. The stock, worth intrinsically 50 or 80 per cent., is then in their hands at a low price, and they leisurely wait its rise. When again near its real value, the "outsiders" again invest, again it is driven down, and again the panic-stricken holders sell for half they gave. Such is the established course of things with the gamblers in stocks who rule the New York market, and who frighten people from investment, cripple enterprise, and ruin all who assist to build railroads and develop the resources of the country.

The present asserted panic in New York is the result solely of this stock gambling. While it directly touches few or none in Philadelphia, it is possible that thousands in Ohio and the Western States will be crippled, and business even here will feel a remote injury in consequence. The Ohio Life and Trust Company aided the railroad interests of that and other States with a just liberality, and no more. The stock gamblers depreciated the stocks of those roads more than half, and suspension follows. And all this when the real business of the roads and the country has no depression whatever, or none not obviously local and temporary; and the resources of the company are fully up to the average, and equal to all ordinary demands. Those who may be interested in the opening of new lines of improvements can see in these proceedings the reason of the depression which hangs over them. Who can safely invest, when a board of brokers may, without owning a dollar of the stock, take the whole of even thirty millions invested as in the New York and Erie Railroad, out of the hands of holders, and depreciate it fifty per cent. or more?—With undiminished receipts, and under a general condition of solvency and safe business in the country, this has been done, and will be done again. It is surprising that so much has been accomplished in the construction of railroads since this stock selling on time began, and it is now certain that railroad building on a large scale is impossible, except on the basis of land grants, and in the new States.

Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made in the money articles of some of the New York papers to magnify the recent depression into a general financial revulsion, none will occur. The solvency of the business of the country generally was never more clear, and the receipts of the principal railroads are suffering no decline. On the contrary, they participate in the general advancement of business interests, and all the great through roads are steadily increasing in value. It is, we suppose, well understood that the transactions which involve the proceedings to which we have referred, are not *bona fide* sales or transfers of stock, in many cases; or that, if real transactions, they cover but a few shares of stock, and employ but a small sum of money. Substantially, they are but mere payments of differences between the price of a stock, on the day of sale, and its price when delivered, thirty or sixty days from that time. The profits of a large and sudden depreciation are enormous, and the sum then handled is as large as the operator can grasp; but the preliminary steps may have been accomplished on a few shares, with little risk to the seller on time. At the height of the panic, companies and individuals may be compelled to part with immense sums, and then the harvest of the depreciator is realized.

The point of chief public interest in these matters is the check they constitute on legitimate enterprise in all commercial undertakings. Stock companies cannot conduct operations safely, and private capitalists cannot invest without ruin until this form of gambling has an end put to it by stringent laws. This destructive and ruinous course is legally restrained and unknown at every foreign stock exchange. In what other country under the sun would it be tolerated that the same man should be allowed twice, within the space of a few months, to suspend payment for millions of unsettled balances?—Except in Wall street, it would be impossible for Jacob Little to fail; for with his antecedents, except in Wall street, he could not obtain the credit which enables or compels him to do so. It is time for business men, who are engaged in sound and wholesome transactions, to provide a remedy against these enormous evils; it is time that the scandalous scenes of the stock board, which are enriching a few to the serious damage of the many, should be suppressed, and a new order of things substituted.

Love and Jewelry.

A few days since a very genteel young man, named Soloman W. Mary, step-son of an extensive jeweller of this city, left his home with $2000 worth of jewelry, which his step-father had entrusted to him, to be sold upon commission. His honesty was undoubted, till the fact was developed that Mr. May had taken with him upon the cars, a "jewel" in the shape of a very handsome young lady. This excited the suspicions of the old man, who fearing that his son might be victimized, and that the jewelry might be absorbed in "fast living," telegraphed immediately to Mayor Weaver, of Pittsburg, to have the young man arrested. When the train reached that city, officer Hague informed the young man of his instructions, and he good-naturedly acknowled himself a prisoner. The officer was obliged to sleep in the same room with Mr. May, on last Wednesday

WHAT AN AMERICAN SAYS OF PARLIAMENT.—An American writes from London to the New York Commercial:

Parliamentary proceedings are much like the doings in our own Congress. I was in both houses two or three hours yesterday—a friend having kindly sent me a ticket of admission. It is impossible to get in without a ticket signed by a member. Members have no accommodations like our law-makers—the seats run legthwise, and each one will hold about thirty, I should think. Members sit with their hats on, unless they are speaking; and a more common, in fact I might almost say rowdy-looking, set of men is seldom met with. The rooms, however, are splendid, and are finished with great taste. There are no chandeliers or lamps to obstruct the view, the entire rooms being lighted by gas from the ceiling, perhaps something on the plan adopted in the Methodist Church in 7th Avenue, New York. The gas lights are covered by stained glass, so that you can hardly see the flame, and on turning the gas on the building is lighted up as if magic. The surface from which the light comes is about fifteen feet by forty, immediately over the centre of the room.

Northeastern Railroad.

The Company advertise that this important Road will be finished, for the transport of freight and passengers to Florence, by the first of October next. This will unite it with the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and, for all practical purposes, will make one clean route from Charleston to Cheraw. The latter point is an old and established centre of trade for a large surrounding district of country in this State and North Carolina. We know, from experience, that the whole of this trade must soon pass over this Road. The intermediate traffic must also be considerable, and the consequent improvement to the agricultural resources of these districts will be so much added to the general wealth of the State. But we all think of the Northeastern Railroad in a more interesting light. We regard it as the basis of a more extended enterprise, which shall, in a few years, through the great Coalfield of North Carolina, connect our city with the capital of that State, and through it with Norfork, in Virginia.—*Charleston Mercury.*

AN INMATE OF A FRENCH MAD HOUSE.—Charenton is the model mad asylum in France and worthy of a visit from all tourists.

The last comer at Charenton is M'me de C——, who was, two winters ago, the belle of Paris. She was equally celebrated for her ease, springtliness and beauty. One night, feeling slightly unwell, she took by mistake one vial for another in her medicine chest, and swallowed a poison. It was believed for a long time that she must surely die; the prompt and skillful action of the family physician vanquished the poison, but at the expense of the face, which was terribly ravaged. When the victim was in some measure restored to life, her first care was to ask for a looking-glass. Her request was imprudently granted. She saw the dreadful truth at a glance; her beauty was destroyed, her eyes were bloodshot, her cheeks swollen, her mouth twisted, and crow's feet and wrinkles furrowed her brow and eyes. She gazed with haggard eyes on the wreck for some time in silence; she gave a heart-rending shriek; she was a lunatic for life.

THE POTATO ROT IN MASSACHUSETTS.—We regret to notice the continued prevalence of the potato malady. The Worcester Spy says:

"The potato rot is very prevalent in this city and vicinity, and the prospects are that there will be less than half a crop. We consider two acres of our own planted with that vegetable, to be hardly worth the digging, and one of our largest farmers assured us yesterday that he would gladly take for his entire crop what seed was worth last spring when he planted."

The Manchester American has the following:

"A gentleman who passed through Durham, Lee, Dover and New Market on Monday, says the potato vines in these towns are entirely dead, and the putrid potatoes can be smelt in passing by the fields. Farmers were trying to save portions of the crop by digging, and in Dover twenty-five cents were the current price per bushel. Beyond Candia depot the tops are dead, but in Candia, Auburn and this vicinity they are only partially injured as yet. This looks as if potatoes would be scarce next winter."

AN IMMENSE FORTUNE DISCOVERED.—An immense fortune, left by Judge Leonard, a resident of Princeton, N. J., before the Revolution, the Gazette says, has been found, by the discovery of some old documents, to belong to others than the present holders. It includes a large quantity of land, now very valuable, the majority of which lies in New Jersey. Among other property are about 1,500 acres on Deep Run, towards Amboy; 10,000 acres at the head of Great Egg Harbor river; 350 acres in Princeton, extending from the centre of the town along both sides of the road towards Rocky Hill, now called Princeton street, and embracing some of the finest improvements; 600 acres on Cape Fear river, N. C., a valuable coal operation on it, and property in various other locations. The heirs are very sanguine of obtaining the property.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE BY EXPRESS.—A wedding took place on the lightning express train of the Michigan Central Railroad yesterday, between Kalamazoo and Galesburg. The happy couple were Mr. W. H. Webster, of Otsego county, N. Y., and Miss Emeline C. Beach, of Gurnsey county, Ohio. They were married by John Edwards, Esq., a justice of Kalamazoo. We are informed that the courtship took place during the ride from Chicago to that point. When people of the opposite sex do their courting in the short space of some four or five hours, while riding at the rate of about thirty-two miles an hour, and marry while riding at the same lightning speed, we think no one will dispute that this is a fast age. The happy pair went to Cleveland by steamer last evening.—*Detroit Advertiser, August 28.*

INTERESTING TO THE MONUMENT BOARD.—The Washington Union says: Mayor Magruder received on Wednesday last a letter, dated Gordonsville, Virginia, from Robert J. Sibert, agent for the manufacture of a "superior article of pure white hydraulic cement," asking the Monument Board to try it in the construction of the Washington National Monument. Mr. Sibert offers to forward to the Board a barrel of his cement, so that it can be tested. He adds, as a closing remark, that any quantity can be furnished, if, upon testing it, it should prove suitable for use in the construction of the Monument.

We cannot believe that Mr. Sibert intended to perpetrate a joke at the expense of the Board of Managers to which we allude by writing this letter. On the contrary, notwithstanding the fact that his letter does seem to touch them in a tender place, we can readily believe that Mr. Sibert was in earnest, and ready to sell them all the cement required to complete the construction of the Monument.

It may be that it is not generally know to the public that the Washington National Monument has been roofed over; that all work upon it has been stopped for more than a year past; that it has been raised but *four feet* since its construction was intrused to Know Nothing mismanagement; that the treasury is in a most distressingly embarrassed condition; that there is not enough of money in it to pay the salaries of the different officers, and certainly none to purchase cement, and that that immaculate Board of Managers, who boasted that they would finish the monument, are now quarreling among themselves. But such is the truth, and it would be well for the business men of our country to bear it in mind.

ANECDOTE OF THE PRESIDENT.—A gentleman interrogated the President on Saturday with respect to the time at which he would make a certain appointment.—"Not yet," said the President, "not yet. We do not keep a circumlocution office, but there are many things that are better done when deliberately done, and this is one of them. It may be that Mr. A, the applicant, is a more deserving man than Mr. B, the incumbent; and yet it may not be best for the country that we should make any change at present. I think it is well that I have had some experience in offices of inferior grade to that I now occupy, for it has taught me something of the evils occasionally proceeding from abrupt changes." Mr. Buchanan is one of the few men to be found who can be always pleasant, yet never imposed upon.

CASH FOR 200 NO. 1 LIKELY NEGROES.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES WILL BE PAID for TWO HUNDRED LIKELY NEGROES, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS.

All persons having such property to dispose of, will find it to their advantage to bring them to us, at the OLD JAIL, Wilmington, N. C. DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND,
A. SMITH.

Wilmington, N. C., August, 31st 1857 304&1-tf

TONIC.

From Col. Albert Pike, M. C. from Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 11, 1856.

"I have used two bottles of your *Boerhave's Holland Bitters*, and have found it very useful in case of Indigestion and Headache, and reccommend it to all who need a pleasant and efficacious remedy and valuable tonic.

Dyspeptic Women Notice.—BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS has cured me of Dyspepsia by using it only one week. I recommended it confidently to all suffering from this disease.
CLARA E. SCHCUHMAN.

Pittsburg, Oct. 24, 1856.

(Mrs. S. is the wife of the noted Lithographer.)

See advertisement in another column.

Sept. 8th, 1857 2&2-1w

☞ The greatest natural ornament to the "human form divine," is unquestionably a fine, luxuriant, healthy growth of hair. It has been so esteemed in all ages of the world, and among all nations, savage and civilized. Hence, the Indian brave regards the scalp of his enemy as his greatest trophy. For a similar reason, the fashionable belle often disguises the region of vanity, as well as her other phrenological organs with borrowed locks.

He who should discover a mode of preventing the hair from showing the inroads of envious Time by turning prematurely gray, a method by which it could be restored when falling off or turning white, and a way of promoting its continued and luxuriant growth, would be justily entitled to rank among the benefactors of the human race. Read the testimonials in another column, of the wonderful, not to say almost miraculous effects of "Professor Wood's Hair Restorative," and see if he has not accomplished all this.—[*Capital City Fact.*

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES & CO., and by Druggists generally. [Sept. 8—2-2weod—2-2t

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., by Robert T. Bannerman, Esq., Mr. JAS. M. ANDERSON, to Miss CAROLINE RAMSAY, both of New Hanover county.

In this county, on the 9th inst., by Rev. D. B. Black, Mr. KENAN MEEKS, to Miss NARCISSA ARMSTRONG.

In this town, this morning, by Rev. Dr. Deems, Mr. HORACE H. MUNSON to LOUISA P., eldest daughter of Capt. John Banks.

At Six Runs, Sampson county, N. C., on the 3d inst., by John Colwell, Esq., Mr. HENRY MATHIS, to Miss KITTY ROBINSON, all of Sampson county.

At Six Runs, Sampson county, N. C., on the 11th of Aug., by John Colwell, Esq., Mr. JONAS SMITH, of Duplin county, to Miss NANCY FORTNER, of Sampson co.

At Shallotte, N. C., on the 27th ult., by D. K. Bennett, Esq.. Mr. STEWARD HICKMAN, to Miss SOPHIA RUSS, all of Brunswick county.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, the 2d inst., Col. JOHN McLAURIN, for the last twenty years Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county.

The most efficient public servant, the affectionate relative, the indulgent master, the true friend, the upright man, he has passed from the scenes of earth, to live in the affectionate remembrance of all who knew him.

In this town, on the 2d inst., Mr. PETER G. TILLY, aged 38 years.

This morning, 7th inst., near Wilmington, Mr. WILLETT RUE, only son of Mr. Edward Rue, aged about 21 years.

At Green Swamp, Columbus county, N. C., on the 3d inst., CHARLES HENRY, son of James and T. R. Freshwater, aged four years, 10 months and four days.

At Whiteville, N. C., on the 4th ult., BENJAMIN F. ROCKWELL, son of Chester Rockwell, Esq., in the 19 year of his age.

Near Long Creek, in this county, on the 3d inst., MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Lott and Mary Jane Croom, aged 3 years 5 months and 3 days.

"The Saviour kindly calls
Our children to his breast:
He folds them in his gracious arms—
Himself declares them blest." COM.

In Onslow county, N. C., on Saturday, 22d August last, Mrs. SARAH PHILLIPS, wife of William Phillips, and daughter of James White. She was 34 years 6 months old; had been a consistent member of the Methodist Church for about fifteen years. She leaves a father, mother, two sisters and one brother, and a loving husband and one daughter, and a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn her loss. COM.

Near Magnolia, Duplin county, N. C., on Saturday, 6th inst., WILLIAM JAMES, infant son of M. and S. N. Swinson, aged 8 months and 17 days.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 3—Schr. Eureka, Brinn, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Schr. Odd Fellow, McKethan, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Schr. Ambition, Broughton, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

4—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 4—Barque Lucy Ann, Carrigan, from New York, to Kidder & Martin.

Barque Esther Francis, Crocker, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown.

5—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Barqueantine Col. John McRae, Gaudin, from New York, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with mdze.

Sept. 6—Schr. Benj. Strong, Hawkins, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

7—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Sept. 7.—Schr. D. S. Mershon, Morgan, from Philadelphia, to G. W. Davis; with mdze.

8.—Schr. Caroline Virginia, Douglass, from Hyde county, to Master; with corn.

8—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabon, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

IN BELOW—Schrs. Ingomar, Case, and J. H. Chadbourn, Marshall, from New York.

Sept. 9.—Schr. Araminta, Edwards, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Schr. Ingomar, Case, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. A. Bradshaw, Fish, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr David Faust, Morselander, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

CLEARED.

Sept. 3—Brig Hope, Biddle, from Honduras, by DeRosset & Brown; with lumber, shingles, &c.

Barque W. O. Alden, Megill, for Honduras, by DeRosset & Brown; with lumber, shingles, &c.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

4—Brig M. T. Wilder, Cunningham, for Boston, by Peirce & Dudley; with lumber, &c.

Schr. Dolphin, Charlotte, for Plymouth, N. C., by G. W. Davis.

4—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Abdel Kader, Cornelius, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores.

5—Schr. Ida, Corson, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Brown, for Baltimore, by A. D. Cazaux; with lumber.

Schr. Champion, Gaskill, for Boston, by Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Barque Cuba, Bates, for South America, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber.

Brig Pulaski, Hathorne, for Cuba, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber.

Sept. 5—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

7—Schr. Decature Oakes, Culver, for New York, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with naval stores.

Steamer Brothers, Banks, for Fayetteville, by Petteway & Pritchett.

7—Schr. Gov. Wm. A. Newell, Bennett, for Philadelphia, by G. W. Davis; with naval stores, &c.

8—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Wake, O'Brien, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Worth, Allen. for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Brig Philip Larrabee, Auld, for Bath, Me., by J. C. Smith & Co.; with lumber.

Barque H. & A. Hobart, Martin, for Cardenas, by Kidder & Martin; with lumber.

9—Schr. Presto, Hawkins, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Schr. Alba, Merrihew, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Bennet Flanner, Applegit, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Brig Mary McRae, Crocker, for West Indies, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lumber and shingles.

10—Schr. M. E. Wells, Hallock, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Spates, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. John A. Stanly, Simmons, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Maria Pike, Applegit, for York River, by George Harriss; with lumber.

Barque M. E. Trout, Dean, for Curacoa, by Kidder & Martin; with lumber, &c.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE TRACT LYING ON EACH SIDE OF THE Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road—containing two hundred acres and upwards—known by the name of Rose Mary Station—41 miles from Wilmington. On the place there is a good DWELLING HOUSE, and all necessary out-houses for any convenience whatever. With the addition of the above, there is a good Store House—suitable to as good a trading neighborhood as any on the W. & W. Rail Road. The above named lands are adapted to Turpentine and Tar, also, any amount of Cord Wood may be cut and sold at the Station, at a good price.

Also, another tract lying in about one mile East of Rose Mary station, containing ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE ACRES, which is very good farming land, and having on it a dwelling and other houses suitable for a family, with a good well of water, and is a very healthy place; and in proportion to the quantity of acres, there is a goodly amount of mud land, and enough mud and high land cleared to produce about one hundred barres of corn, and other produce proportionably. All of which lands can be bought at a good bargain, by applying to the subscriber, who can be found at Rose Mary station, or on his plantation, any day.

Sept. 10th.—[2-3t* TIMOTHY BLAND.

500 LOCAL AND TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED. Business paying from $50 to $150 per month. No humbug or chance business. Permanent employment given and no capital required. For further particulars enclose postage stamps and address,

July 31, 1857.—48-3m A. SIMPSON, Exeter, N. H.

FALL TRADE—NOW OPENING.

NEW LOT FROCK COATS, DOESKIN PANTS, SATIN VESTS, &c., beautifully made, and sold at least 20 per cent. lower than the same goods could be made to particular measures.

ALSO, 50 doz. of those fine fitting "YOKE SEAM" SHIRTS, STANDING and BYRON COLLARS, UNDER GARMENTS, &c., at BALDWIN'S

Sept. 10.—2&4-tf City Clothing Store, 38 Market st.

5,000 GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

TO BE SOLD AT WHOLESALE PRICES. This is the cheapest and best lot of watches ever before offered to the public. A gift in Jewelry worth from $1 to $12 will be given with every watch in proportion to its value. Being desirous of introducing our goods prominently to the public, in order to meet with quick, ready and cash sales, we have adopted this method for their disposal. We sell

Composition Verge, open face, at			$6 00	and $7	00
Fine Silver Lepine,	"	- -	8 00	" 9	00
" "	"	Hunt. case, - -		12	00
" "	Lever, Heavy Hunt. Case,		15 00	" 18	00
" "	English pat. lever hunt. case,		25 00	" 30	00
Heavily Gold Plated	"	"		24	00
Gold Anchor, open face,		- $21 00	24 00	" 28	00
" Lever, Hunt. case,		- - -	30 00	ext. 37	00
" "	"	beautifully engraved,		45	00
" English Pat. Lever,	"	"		50	00
" "	"	"	extra,	60	00
" "	"	"	"	70	00
" "	"	" and Magic Watches,		80	00
" "	"	" "	"	90	00
" "	"	" "	"	90	00
" "	"	" "	"	100	00

Any of the above watches, together with a gift, will be sent by mail, free of postage. A catalogue giving full particulars, will be sent, on application to

GEO. DOWNING & CO.,
No. 33 South Third street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Newspapers throughout the country, by giving this advertisement six insertions, will receive in payment a superior double-pointed gold Pen and case, worth $5, or any other Jewelry of the same value, payable on the receipt of the first copy containing the advertisement. G. D. & Co.

Sept. 11.—2-3t.

FURNITURE!!!

THE subscriiber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock *for cash*, at manufacturer's *lowest cash prices*, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers.—The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:

Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-clóth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from $13 to $50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;
Centre, Sofa and Card Tables;
Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors;
Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to $2½ each;
Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;
Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete;
Bureaus, a great variety, from $4 to $50;
Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;
Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads;
Towel and light Stands;
Extension and other dining Tables;
Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;
Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, &c.

Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added.

JOHN D. LOVE,
No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
August 19, 1857 286-12—50-tf

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.

Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to

W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on Monday, the 14th day of September. The course of studies in this School is thorough and extensive. The Principal having regularly graduated at the most eminent College of Pennsylvania, and having spent a series of years in the business of teaching, both in Virginia and North Carolina, is prepared to offer to the public inducements to patronise the School. Students may enter this Academy with the expectation of finding superior advantages for gaining a liberal education.

Instruction will be given in all the branches of a complete English Education, including the higher branches of Mathematics and the Sciences. The location is in one of the most healthy part of Onslow County, and in a moral community.

TERMS OF TUITION PER SESSION:

For the Elementary Branches of English.....$6 00
The Highest Branches of English.....$12 00
For Latin and Greek, &c.,.....$18 00

Board, with washing included, can be obtained at $8 per month, either with the Principal, or in families convenient to the School. L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.
August 31st, 1857.

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday last, 19th inst., his two negro men, TOM AND WAKE.

TOM is about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, high forehead, and about 25 years of age; has very full eyes, thick lips, and walks rocking. I purchased him of J. S. Willis, Esq., of Bladen county.

WAKE, or WESLEY, as he is sometimes called, is about 5 feet 6 inches high. dark complexiou, quick spoken, active; raised by Williamson Page, Esq., near Raleigh.

I will give the above reward for both, or $15 for either, delivered in any Jail where I can get them.

LOTT CROOM.
Long Creek P. O., N. C., Aug 21, 1857 [297-5t—52-tf

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, that he has located a branch of his New York house at No. 5, Market st., near the wharf, where he will keep every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS AND TRUNKS. Every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's riding Saddles, fine Sole Lather TRUNKS, and everything in his line.—Having extensive facilities, he will keep constantly on hand the most splenpid and extensive assortment of Saddlery goods in the State, all of which will be sold at New York prices.

N. B.—Repairing of Harness and Trunks done by the best workmen, and all orders for Harness executed with promptness and despatch. MATHEW A. WILSON,
Importer and Manufacturer of Harness,
No. 59 Canal st., New York,
No. 5 Market st., Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 20, 1856. 12-tf

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"

AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Laddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.—Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold for cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of riding vehicles bought and sold on commission.
JOHN J. CONOLEY.

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

Corner Market and Second sts., under the Carolina Hotel,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTfully takes this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where he would be pleased to exhibit his stock, consisting of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which he will sell low for cash, or on accommodating terms. Call and examine, as he solicits a share of public patronage.

Repairing done at short notice.
Oct. 20.—38-ts. WM. L. JACOBS.

J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

HAVE now in store the followin, viz:
Iron Hollow Ware and Sash Weights;
Hoop Iron of the best quality;
Nails, Brads and Spikes;
Iron Axles, Hubs and Spokes;
Timber and other Axes, all warranted;
Cast Steel Grubbing Hoes, Spades and Shovels;
Rice Sickles and Bramble Scythes;
Preserving Kettles, Saucepans, &c.;
Mill Circular, Cross Cut, and other Saws;
Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, and Fan Mills;
Barn Doors and Smokehouse Locks, extra good;
Pad Locks that can't be matched;
Brass and Iron Wire Cloth;
Wood Saws, and Axes with handles in them;
Cotton Cord, Linen and Cotton Twine;
Best quality of Scissors and Needles;
Rogers & Son's Westenholmes, and some more of the real Barlow Knives.
Wilmington January, 1857.

RECEIVED THIS MORNING,

BY EXPRESS, A CASE OF OUR FALL STYLE OF Black Casimere Hats at the HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM, No. 34 Market Street. CHAS. D. MYERS.
Sept. 7, 1857.

RECEIVING AT THE EMPORIUM

OUR FALL STYLES DRESS HATS, OF ALL COLORS and sizes. CHAS. D. MYERS,
No. 34 Market Street. [Sept. 7, 1857.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Parents and Teachers take Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand, and is daily receiving additions thereto, one of the largest and most extensive stock of School and Miscellaneous Books in the State, which he offers for sale upon the most reasonable terms. Consisting in part, of Smith's, Emerson's, Olmsted, Bullion's, Andrews, Anthon's, Parker's, McGuffee's, Comstock's, Phelps, Parleys (Goodriches) Angel's, Town's, Mitchel's and Olney's Series. Comprising English and Latin Grammers, English and Latin Readers, and classics generally, together with Geographies, Philosophies, Astronomies, Histories, Spelling Books, Definers, Analizers, Arithmetics, Dictionaries, Catechisms and Question Books, &c., &c. Also a large assortment of Stationary.

A liberal deduction made to Teachers and Merchants purby chasing the quantity. L. H. PIERCE.
Sept. 7, 2857—1&2-1t.

WILMINGTON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

WILL RE-OPEN OCTOBER FIRST, AT THE HOUSE of D. B. Baker, Esq., on Third Street, under the instruction of the undersigned and lady.

The number in each department will be limited.

For terms, inquire of A. Martin, Esq., M. London, Esq., or S. Jewett, Esq.—or, after September 20th, of the undersigned on the premises. G. W. JEWETT.
August 27th, 1857 301-tf—52-tf

NOTICE.

I OFFER FOR SALE OR RENT, MY HOUSE AND Lot, on the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, near the Railroad. The House is large and comfortable, with large rooms, four fire-places, and all out-buildings, consisting of good Smoke House, Stables, Carriage House, &c., &c.; also, a good well of water—all new and complete.—The lot is large, comprising nearly two lots, with a fine fence all round.

Also, for rent for twelve months from the first day of October next, a good Dwelling House, with all improvements, on Market street, at present occupied by Joseph Wilkinson, Esq. E. HANSLEY.
Aug. 11.—287-1m.

LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

I will sell on accommodating terms, 1,900 ACRES OF FARMING AND TIMBER LAND, lying between Black River and Northwest Thoroughfare, 18 miles above Wilmington, all in one body, 250 acres newly cleared and under cultivation, suited to Corn, Pea Nuts, &c. 400 acres of Marsh and Swamp, on tide-way. 1,000 acres Wood Land and Reed Pasture enclosed for stock, and well timbered with oak, maple, cypress, pine, &c.

The dwelling, barn, store-house, kitchen and negro houses are new and good; the water is plenty and excellent.

If desired, I will sell with the Land about 20 young and very choice Negroes.

For further particulars, enquire of JAS. E. KEA,
Aug. 26—300-1m—52-1m Wilmington, N. C.

TURPENTINE DISTILLERY, FIXTURES, ETC., FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his TURPENTINE DISTILLERY, situated at Long Creek, New Hanover county.—There are two stills; one of a capacity of forty barrels and one of fifteen barrels, with all the usual fixtures.

Also the unexpired term of the lease of the lot and wharf, having six to seven years to run.

The above property will be sold low for cash or good notes. Apply to JOHN JONES,
Long Creek, N. C.
August 19th, 1857. 294-3w-51-tf

SMUT MACHINES—IMPORTANT TO MILLERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the sale of Dickson's Smut Machine, which has given general satisfaction wherever used, are now prepared to furnish them to mill owners and others.

These Machines have given entire satisfaction; and in fact, to this cause is owing in a great degree the superior quality of North Carolina Flour. They will be delivered to any address, and are waranted superior no any Machine now in use, as being simple, durable, and easily kept in order.—They are also Agents for Dickson's Wool Carding Machine, an excellent article. Full directions accompany each Machine. For further information, address

STOKLEY & OLDHAM, Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.
August 5th, 1857 309-tf

CORN—CORN.

5,000 BUSHELS PRIME STRAW COLORED CORN;
3,000 do. do. White do;
2,000 do. do. Yellow do;
in Store and to arrive. For sale by
Sept. 8th WILLARD & CURTIS.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE will be opened for the delivery of Ice every morning at Sunrise, closing at Sunset, except on Sundays when it will *positively* closed at 9 A. M.

TERMS CASH.—It is earnestly desired that no person will ask any deviation from this rule, as it will certainly be adhered to.

TICKETS can be procured and DEPOSITS made in advance by those who desire to avoid the annoyance of making change.

ICE for the country packed and forwarded as directed.

ICE furnished to the sick poor free of charge, when directed by a Physician or member of the Visiting Committee.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Agent.
April 2d, 1857. 175-6m—31-6m*

BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND, FEVER AND AGUE,

AND THE VARIOUS AFFECTIONS consequent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER, such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others, effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Bœrhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effe ct, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedical properties.

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Bœrhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00, by the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPIT, WALKER MEARES & CO., **DR. A. O. BRADLEY,** and Druggist generally throughout the United States.
May 5th, 1857. 204-1y—36-1y

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to S. W. Whitaker, are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise the claims against them will be placed in suit for collection.

MOODY B. SMITH, Assignee.

Every debt due S. W. Whitaker not paid or arranged by the first day of September next, will on that day be put in suit.
June 23d, 1857. 246&43-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a Co-Partnership under the name and style of ALDERMAN & BIZZELL, and have taken the Stors formerly occupied by A B McCaleb, No. 32 North Water Street, where they will keep a constant supply of everything that is kept in a general Retail and Grocery Store; which they will sell at a small advance for cash, and hope by prompt attention to business, to merit a fair share of public patronage.

I. T. ALDERMAN,
F. M BIZZELL.
June 23d, 1857 246tf—43-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, on the 20th day of August, 1857, formed a partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, in the town of Wilmington, and having taken the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. JONES & GARDNER, respectfully inform the public that they will endeavor to keep on hand a stock of Boots and Shoes of every description, and will sell the same on as reasonable terms as possible.

One of the firm is now North, for the purpose of selecting an entire new stock for the Fall and Winter trade.

They respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the town and surrounding country.

ASA J. MURRAY,
ROBT. W. B. BLANEY.
August 29th, 1857.—303&1-tf.

500 AGENTS WANTED!

A HOMESTEAD FOR $10!

Third Division.—$310,000 worth of Farms and Building Lots,

IN THE GOLD REGIONS OF CULPEPPER COUNTY, Virginia, to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 7th of December, 1857. Subscriptions *only ten dollars down*; or $15 one half down, the rest on delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber willl get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked.

Upwards of 1,350 lots are already sold, and a company of settlers called "The Rappahanock Pioneer Association," is now forming and will soon commence a settlement. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises.

Nearly 45,000 acres of lands, in different parts of Virginia, now at command and will be sold to settlers at from $1 up to $300, per acre. *Unquestionable titles will in all cases be given.* Wood-cutters, Coopers, Farmers, &c., *are wanted;* and 500 Agents to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per moth. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c., apply to

E. BAUDER, Port Royal, Carolina, Co., Va.,
or to W. D. GARDNER, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
August 31st, 1857. 304.

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNTRY, AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish at the above establishment, at the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished or unfinished—to make and put up new Machinery, to repair and overhaul old Machinery, all of which will be done upon reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship which he feels confident cannot be surpassed North or South.

He will make to order all kinds of patterns, ornamental and architectural, and supply drafts for machinery and millwork generally.

Having an establishment fitted up in the best manner and with the latest improvement in tools, etc., he feels confident of being able to give the fullest satisfaction, and respectf

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 7, 1857.

President Buchanan and Gov. Walker—The Case as it Stands.

The Richmond South quotes passages from Governor Walker's Topeka speech, delivered on the 9th of June last, and from the recent reply of the President to the memorial of forty New England Divines, to show that the position taken by Walker, is not that approved of by the President. The South evidently maintains its case, thus:

Mr. Walker, in his Topeka speech before referred to, says:

"My doctrine is this: that in the future, when the Constitution shall be submitted to the vote of the citizens of Kansas, it shall be submitted to the *vote of the whole people*. I do not mean those who are now registered under the territorial law—I do not mean those *who were residing here on the 15th of March last, but I mean the whole people of Kansas, not only those who are here now, but those who will be here next fall as actual residents*—that they, the people over whom these institutions are to operate; that they, by a majority of their votes, shall decide for themselves what shall be their constitution and what shall be their social institutions."

Mr. Buchanan, in his recent letter, speaking of the position of things in Kansas, and the steps leading to the movement for a State Constitution, says:

"In the opinion of the territorial legislature of Kansas, the time had arrived for entering the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State Constitution. This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred the right of suffrage on 'every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory;' and, for the preventing fraud, and the intrusion of citizens of near or distant States, *most properly confined this right to those who had resided therein three months previous to the election*. Here a fair opportunity was presented for all the qualified resident citizens of the Territory, to whatever side they might have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opinions at the ballot box on the question of slavery. But numbers of lawless men still continued to resist the territorial government. *They refused either to be registered or to vote; and the members of the convention were elected, legally and properly, without their intervention.* The convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a constitution for themselves and their posterity; and in the state of incipient rebellion which still exists in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States, should this become necessary, in defending the convention against violence whilst framing the constitution, and in protecting the '*bona fide* inhabitants' *qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument* in the free exercise of the right of suffrage when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection."

It is evident then that the President does not approve of the opinions expressed in the Topeka speech, upon the question of sufrage. He does not go as Gov. Walker did for demanding that the constitution shall be submitted to "all the actual resident settlers" who may be in Kanzas when the vote is taken, as Mr. Walker did in his inaugural.

In regard to submitting the constitution to a vote of the legally qualified citizens, we have never been able to join with those opposed to that submittal. When the news of Gov. Walker's speeches reached us, we were approaching the time when the people of North Carolina were to exercise *their* right at the ballot box, of ratifying or rejecting an amendment to *their* constitution. Could we desire to refuse the people of Kanzas a right we claimed for ourselves? When we went up to deposit our ballot of "Approved" and some others theirs of "Not Approved," the majority of which, on one side or the other, was to decide whether a certain change should be made in our organic law, how could we range ourselves against a similar course being pursued in Kansas, when the *bona fide* citizens came to act upon their constitution. As a mere matter of opinion then, we have always favoured the submittal of the Constitution of Kanzas to a vote of the actual, *bona fide*, legally registered citizens. But we have at the same time warmly condemned the threat by Governor Walker that if the convention did not pursue a particular course in this matter, "the Constitution would be, and ought to rejected by Congress." Governor Walker now says that he never meant that any but actual citizens, legally qualified under the existing territorial laws, should have the right of voting on the constitution of Kanzas. We are glad to see that he has got right on this point.

His *argument* against slavery in Kanzas could not have been misunderstood, and cannot be explained away. An argument *for* it, would have been equally wrong.—He was there to hold the scales even between contending parties—he was not there as counsel for one side or the other.

We don't think the whole matter has amounted to anything. The convention will do what they deem right. Mr. Walker, under the orders of the President, will carry out the law, and make fewer speeches, and whatever may be the action of the people at the polls, it will be cheerfully submitted to by the country whenever convinced that such action embodies the will of a majority of the people of the territory, legally expressed.

Hon. Edward Stanly.

We have before us reports of two speeches made by Mr. Stanly, Black Republican Candidate for Governor of California, the first made at Music Hall in San Francisco—the last in front of the Dawson House, on Front Street, Sacramento. We regret to say that they more than bear out all that we stated briefly some weeks since. They are not bogus. The report of the San Francisco speech, was cut from a San Francisco paper and enclosed in a letter received by a gentleman here from a Wilmingtonian now in California, a personal admirer, or former admirer of Mr. Stanly. We have neither time nor space to insert any long extracts to-day. We merely call attention to the exquisite modesty of the opening paragraph of his Sacramento speech.—which is as follows:—

I am expected to address you upon subjects of vital importance to us all, and I beg you to give me your calm attention for a while, and if silence is preserved, I shall be able to make myself heard, and if not, of course not. Gentlemen—I have long and constantly sought to keep out of public positions in California and elsewhere. I have never sought a nomination, and in running away from public life, which was the main motive of my leaving my home in North Carolina, I thought I was coming to a country where I would be entirely unacquainted with politicians, and could open a new career for myself in an honorable and meritorious profession. It has not pleased the people of California that I should remain in that position.

We rather think Mr. Stanly will never have to leave North Carolina again for *that* reason.

VANDALISM.—We learn that during the night of Friday, the 28th ult., an outrage was committed at or on the family vault of Mr. Francis M. James, of a character that we regret, for the good name of our town, to be under the necessity of mentioning. The vault is situated near the North Eastern limit of town, on a lot known as the Rechabite Burying Ground, though not now used as such.

The vault, which is a solid brick structure, with a stone door, securely wedged, and closed with plaster, was broken open by forcing the door out by means of a piece of thick scantling passed through the ring of the door and used as a purchase. Out of six coffins in the vault three were broken open, and of two of these, the contents were turned out, and the third was turned bottom upwards.

We cannot envy the feelings of any one who would be guilty of the wanton desecration of the remains and last resting-place of the dead,—more especially when they must know the shock that must be given to the feelings of the living when made aware of this outrage to the ashes of deceased relatives.

We understand that it has been Mr. James' intention to have the contents of the vault removed to a less exposed place as soon as he can make suitable arrangements to that end—perhaps within the coming twelve months. We trust that no repetition of this outrage will shock his feelings, or cast disgrace upon its perpetrators.

WHEAT.—Upwards of five millions of bushels were received at Augusta, Georgia, during the month of August. It came, we suppose, from Tennessee and Georgia, and was intended for the ports of Charleston and Savannah.

The Climate.

When the mutiny broke out in India, one of the first items of news was the death of General Anson, the British Commander-in-chief. The Vanderbilt, just arrived at New York, brings news of the death of Gen. Barnard, and Sir Henry Lawrence. Gen. Barnard was in Command of the forces operating against the revolted Sepoys at Delhi. Sir Henry Lawrence was in Command of another important division of the Army. These deaths indicate the advances of one of the great enemies with which the British have to contend—the terribly destructive climate of the central plains of India. One by one the Commanders of their armies drop off, and if these men, in some sort acclimated, yield so soon to the fatigues of active duty in the field during a Summer campaign, we may well conceive what is likely to be the fate of men drafted to India from all parts of the world. Some from their barracks in the cool climate of the British Islands, some from the provinces in America, some from the fortresses of the Mediterranean, some from the Mauritius, but all from places comparatively healthy. We apprehend that, terrible as the revolt itself may be—startling as are its proportions, even that will be a less enemy to contend with, than the climate.—It is true, Sir Colin Campbell is an old Indian fighter, and may be able to stand the fatigues and malarial influences to which he may be subjected, but that affords no guarantee for the health of his troops, fresh from Europe, or from other temperate and healthful latitudes, and upon Europeans alone can any dependence be placed, for the work to be done is not the quelling of a mutiny, but the re-conquest of an Empire. We suppose it is understood by this time that not a single Hindoo can be depended on.

The "Southern Citizen" is the name of a new paper, the publication of which is to be commenced at Knoxville, Tennessee, by John Mitchell, the distinguished Irish exile, assisted by Col. Wm. G. Swann.

Mr. Mitchell's talents as a writer, are two well-known to require comment. For vigor and purity of style and cogeney of argument he has no superior. In a controversy with Henry Ward Beecher, the great gun of abolition theology and pulpit politics was essentially silenced. Neither his acquired learning nor his native calibre fitted him for a contest with the stronger, manlier and better disciplined intellect of Mitchell, who has made the Constitution his study as bearing upon the political rights of Slavery, and familiarized himself with Scriptural and profane history with reference to its moral and practical bearings, verifying the teachings of the past by the actual observation of the present in a State where Slavery is an institution. We think Mr. Mitchell's paper will be an able and a valuable addition to the periodical press of the South.

Correspondence.

The *Washington Union* of Thursday publishes a Correspondence which recently took place between the President of the United States, and certain parties in Connecticut—D. D.'s., L. L. D.'s., Honorables and Reverends. The part borne by the Connecticut individuals is in the shape of a memorial herewith published. Mr. Buchanan's letter is above all praise in tone, sentiment and principle.

To his EXCELLENCY JAMES BUCHANAN,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, *citizens* of the *United States*, and *electors* of the *State of Connecticut*, respectfully offer to your *Excellency* this their MEMORIAL:

The fundamental principle of the constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is, that the *people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers.*

We see with grief, if not with astonishment, that Gov. Walker, of Kansas, openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing through him an army, one purpose of which is *to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States*, but laws which it is notorious, and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected.

We represent, therefore, that by the foregoing your excellency is openly held up and proclaimed, to the great derogation of our national character, as violating in its most essential particular the solemn *oath* which the President has taken *to support the constitution of this Union.*

We call attention further to the fact that your excellency is, in like manner, held up to this nation, to all mankind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of "*levying war against* [a portion of] *the United States*" by employing arms in Kansas to uphold a body of men, and a code of enactments purporting to be legislative, but which never had the election nor sanction, nor consent, of the people of the Territory.

We earnestly represent to your excellency that we also have taken the oath to obey the constitution; and your *excellency* may be assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer that ALMIGHTY GOD will make your administration an example of justice and beneficence, and with His terrible majesty *protect our people and our constitution.*

This memorial is signed by Professor Silliman of Yale College, and a large number of the Professors and Preachers of Connecticut.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 15, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: On my recent return to this city, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial, without date, was placed in my hands, through the agency of Mr. Horatio King, of the Post Office Department, to whom it had been intrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to give it an answer.

You first assert that "the fundamental principle of the constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers." You then express your grief and astonishment that I should have violated this principle, and, through Gov. Walker, have employed an army, "one purpose of which is *to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States*, but laws which it is notorious, and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected." And, as a corollary from the foregoing, you represent that I am "openly held up and proclaimed, to the great derogation of our national character, as violating, in its most essential particular, the solemn *oath* which the President has taken *to support the constitution of this Union.*"

These are heavy charges, proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and, if well founded, ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them you should have clearly ascertained that they were well founded.—If not, they will rebound with withering condemnation upon their authors. Have you performed this preliminary duty towards the man who, however unworthy, is the Chief Magistrate of your country? If so, either you or I am laboring under a strange delusion. Should this prove to be your case, it will present a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind even to the existence of the plainest and most palpable historical facts. To these facts let us refer.

When I entered upon the duties of the presidential office, on the 4th of March last, what was the condition of Kansas? This Territory had been organized under the act of Congress of 30th May, 1854, and the government in all its branches was in full operation. A governor, secretary of the Territory, chief justice, two associate justices, a marshal, and district attorney had been appointed by my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties. A code of laws had been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the judiciary were employed in expounding and carrying these laws into effect. It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of members of the territorial legislature and of the laws passed by them; but at the time I entered upon my official duties, Congress had recognised this legislature, in different forms and by different enactments. The delegate elected to the House of Representatives, under a territorial law, had completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact, I found the government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory. Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain this government? to protect it from the violence of lawless men, who were determined either to rule or ruin? to prevent it from being overturned by force?—in the language of the constitution, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed?" It was for this purpose, and this alone, that I ordered a millitary force to Kansas, to act as a *posse comitatus* in aiding the civil magistrate to carry the law into execution.

The condition of the Territory at the time, which I need not portray, rendered this precaution absolutely necessary. In this state of affairs, would I not have been justly condemned, had I left the marshal and other officers of a like character impotent to execute the process and judgments of courts of justice established by Congress, or by the territorial legislature under its express authority, and thus have suffered the government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet this is what you designate as forcing "the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States;" and for doing which you have denounced me as having violated my solemn oath. I ask, what else could I have done or ought I to have done? Would you have desired that I should abandon the territorial government, sanctioned as it had been by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed which every patriot in the country had deplored? This would, indeed, have been to violate my oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on the character of my administration.

I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kansas, to aid in the execution of the civil law, reflects no credit upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise? A portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust to the ballot-box, —the certain American remedy for the redress of all grievances—undertake to create an independent government for themselves. Had this attempt proved successful, it would, of course, have subverted the existing government, prescribed and recognized by Congress, and substituted a revolutionary government in its stead. This was a usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of Connecticut to undertake to establish a separate government within its chartered limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate State government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority and produce universal anarchy.

I ought to specify more particularly a condition of affairs, which I have embraced only in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas. The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act (the act organizing the territory) not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed by the same act that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State it "shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Slavery existed at that period, and still exists in Kansas, under the constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could have ever been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new Territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment by prohibiting them from taking into it whatsoever is recognised to be property by the common constitution. But when the people—the *bona fide* residents of such Territory—proceed to frame a State constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves whether they will continue, modify, or abolish slavery. To them, and to them alone, does this question belong, free from all foreign interference.

In the opinion of the territorial legislature of Kansas, the time had arrived for entering the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State constitution. This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred the right of suffrage on "every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory;" and, for the purpose of preventing fraud, and the intrusion of citizens of near or distant States, most properly confined this right to those who had resided therein three months previous to the election. Here a fair opportunity was presented for all the qualified resident citizens of the Territory, to whatever organization they might have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opinions at the ballot-box on the question of slavery. But numbers of lawless men still continued to resist the regular territoral government.—They refused either to be registered or to vote; and the members of the convention were elected, legally and properly, without their intervention. The convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a constitution for themselves and their posterity; and in the state of incipient rebellion which still exists in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States, should this become necessary, in defending the convention against violence whilst framing the constitution, and in protecting the "*bona fide* inhabitants" qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument, in the free exercise of the right of suffrage when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection.

I have entire confidence in Gov. Walker that the troops will not be employed except to resist actual aggression or in the execution of the laws; and this not until the power of the civil magistrate shall prove unavailing. Following the example of Mr. Madison towards the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations, such as that of the Topeka convention, will not be disturbed, unless they shall attempt to perform some act which will bring them into actual collision with the constitution and the laws. In that event, they shall be resisted and put down by the whole power of the government. In performing this duty I shall have the approbation of my own conscience, and, as I humbly trust, of my God.

I thank you for the assurance that you will "not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make my administration an example of justice and beneficence." You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consummation by exerting your influence in allaying the existing sectional excitement on the subject of slavery, which has been productive of much evil and no good, and which, if it could succeed in attaining its object, would ruin the slave as well as his master. This would be a work of genuine philanthropy. Every day of my life I feel how inadequate I am to perform the duties of my high station without the continued support of Divine Providence; yet, placing my trust in Him, and in Him alone, I entertain a good hope that He will enable me to do equal justice to all portions of the Union, and thus render me an humble instrument in restoring peace and harmony among the people of the several States.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Rev. NATHANIEL W. TAYLOR, D. D.
Rev. THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, D. D., LL. D.
Hon. HENRY DUTTON.
Rev. DAVID SMITH, D. D.
Rev. J. HAWES, D. D., and others.

☞ Russell's Magazine for September is on our table. It is, as usual, neatly printed, and presents a valuable table of contents. Russell's rises more into the character of a review than most if not than any other of our cis-Atlantic periodicals, and may therefore be more acceptable to the scholar, while it loses in what is called "popular" interest. Whatever its literary success may be—however high an intellectual standard it may reach, we fear much for its commercial success. Literature with us must address itself to the mass. Our public is a reading public beyond and above that of any other nation or people on earth, and the standard of literature for the mass of the people is higher than for the masses in any other country. But there is no other standard by which success can be secured. There is no class possessed of elegant leisure and exclusive scholarship, upon which abstruse and recondite literature can lean for a support. With us, literature, unprofessional in its character, must meet some popular want, square with some popular taste, or fail. There is hardly a medium.

☞ We notice that Withington & Eastman, large sugar importers of Baltimore, have failed. Liabilities heavy. We anticipate an increase of such failures, and can hardly regret them. The present exorbitant prices of sugar and molasses, are due more to the manœuvres of the speculators than to any natural cause.

☞ A carpenter named Brickhouse fell from the top of a building in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Saturday, the 29th of August, and died the next morning from the effects of the fall.

U. S. FUNDS.—Nett amount in Treasury subject to draft on the 24th August, 1857, $19,587,223 50. In depository at Wilmington, N. C., $1,746 46.

☞ The Black Republicans have carried Vermont. The Know-Nothings have elected their municipal officers in Wilmington, Delaware.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER.—TOWN MEETING.—It will be seen that, at the request of a number of freeholders, his honor, the Mayor, has issued a call for a meeting of citizens, to be held at the Court House, this, Saturday, afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, on matters connected with the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation.

We are glad that this meeting has been called. We trust that its action may lead to a full and fair understanding of the matter which now most immediately engages the attention of our citizens—we mean that of a subscription by the town of $25,000 to the stock of that Company.

Every citizen of town, who has thought about the matter at all, acknowledges the importance of securing an outlet through this port, for the rich trade of the Cape Fear and Deep River valley. No one refuses his confidence to the gentlemen now at the work. All concede to them integrity, honesty, and business capacity; yet, as the matter now stands, without further light upon the subject, we could have no doubt of the result of the vote, if immediately taken. The subscription would assuredly fail. Much as our people are embarrassed, no proposition that offers a fair and reasonable prospect for securing even one-half of the anticipated benefits likely to accrue from the opening of this work, should be lightly rejected. It demands at the hands of our citizens a fair and impartial examination. If the result of that examination be to furnish evidence sufficient to convince the judgments of voters that the hopes and expectations of the Directors are well founded—if after that examination, our citizens arrive at the same conclusions to which the directors have come, we think that a regard for their own best interests will lead them to vote for extending the amount of aid asked for. But such has been the history of the work—so many the disappointments which have been met, that we really question whether the great body of the public would be willing to take the judgment of General Washington himself upon trust with reference to any matter connected with it. Such being the state of the case, we are glad that this movement has been made. We sincerely trust that such facts can be placed before our people as will warrant them in concurring in opinion with the conclusion to which the officers of the Company have come.

Daily Journal, 5th inst.

☞ Queen Victoria pays her barber—we mean her hair-dresser—ten thousand dollars a year. The man is a great *artiste*. Understands his profession, *to a hair.*—Lately he was in London and the Queen at Windsor.—He was to be in attendance at a certain hour, and to fulfil his engagement, it was necessary that he should leave in a certain train. He arrived at the depot a minute too late—the train was gone. The unfortunate man stamped and swore most *barber*-ously. His hair stood on end—his place would be lost. An idea entered his head, smoothing down his ruffled locks like a pound of bear's grease. He hired an extra train for himself—he rode down to Windsor in state—he arrived in time to shave—that is to "fix up" Queen Victoria's hair—he was still a member of the Court—an officer of the household.

HE FELT CHEAP.—A nervous grocer at Newark, New Jersey, had $640 in bills, and, fearful of robbers, placed it in a measure of oats for safe keeping. His horse ate it, by way of dessert, with his next meal.—*That* horse didn't pay for his feed—he didn't reward the manificent *horse*pitality of his owner, who might be said to have done something like sowing wild oats. Didn't that grocer curse his own eyes, and the horse's "innards" and eating aparatus, and wish that his meal had choked that respectable equine quadruped. Moral—Don't put $640 in bills in a measure of oats for safe keeping, and then let your horse eat the whole arrangement except the measure, because if you do, you will be $640 poorer.

☞ The Steamer Clyde which left Quebec on the 22nd ult., bound for Glasgow, was wrecked on the 24th on Peroquet Reef. Passengers and crew taken to Liverpool on the Steamer Anglo-Saxon.

☞ Judge Curtis has resigned his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Terrible and Fatal Accident!—Explosion of a Steam Boiler.—Four persons killed and four wounded.

On Tuesday evening last, about 3 o clock, the boiler attached to the Steam Saw-mill of Messrs. Golding & Wallace, in the Northern part of this County, a few miles from Germanton, exploded, instantly killing four persons and severely wounding four others. A friend who visited the scene of the disaster has kindly furnished us with the facts, from which we learn that the names of the killed are, John Wallace superintendent of the Mill; Abner Pryor, a neighbor, on a visit to the mill, and Wm. B. Powers and Gabriel Jones, hands.—Mr. James Tally was mortally wounded, and is not expected to recover; Mr. John Brown is very much injured, but it is thought will survive; and Benjamin Jones and Hartwell Sapp are both scalded, but not dangerously.

The explosion was a most terrific one. One half of the boiler was burst into fragments, and the other part, weighing probably some 4,000 pounds, was precipitated with the utmost force and velocity a distance of seventy yards. In its passage it struck a tree of considerable size, near the roots, splitting the trunk, and causing it, from the mere force of the shock, to break off at a distance of twenty-five feet from the ground.

Messrs. Wallace and Pryor were sitting on a log, a short distance from the boiler, engaged in conversation, when the explosion took place. Their bodies were both horribly mangled, that of the former having been thrown a distance of forty yards, where it struck a tree. The body of Mr. Pryor was also thrown a considerable distance. The head and face of Mr. Powers was literally torn to pieces, though the body was not much mangled. The body of Mr. Jones bears fewer marks of injury than those of the others who were killed. Mr. Tally is so much burned and injured that he cannot possibly survive; but the other three, Messrs. Brown, Jones and Sapp, will in all probability recover.

Our information states that the scene of the accident presented a most appalling and heartrending sight—Fragments of human skulls, brains, and limbs, were scattered in every direction. The building, machinery, &c., is of course a complete wreck. We have not heard the amount of the loss by way of destruction to property, but presume that it must be considerable.

The cause of the explosion is supposed to have been an insufficiency of water in the boiler.

Winston Sentinel.

N. B. Since writing the above, we learn that Mr. Tally has expired.

WILD LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The folly of supposing that high prices for wild lands in the far west, can be maintained after the speculative fever is checked, may be seen in the large quantities of fertile lands in the old States, and much nearer the best markets, which are sold at lower prices than have been asked for wild lands in the West, so distant that transportation to market will in all ordinary seasons absorb nearly all the value of the produce. A writer in the Philadelphia Ledger states that in Centre county, Pennsylvania, within less than a day's ride by rail, of Philadelphia or New York, are some of the best coal, timber and tillage lands in the country, and yet there "the dun deer lies down under shady covert in safety,—the wolf howls through the silent and beautiful valley,—the scream of the panther is heard in the stilly night—and nature still claims her solitary reign." In this region, the writer says, there are four veins of coal averaging from four to seven feet in thickness, the lower vein cannel coal; and also two strata of fine clay underlying the two upper veins of coal. This coal is very easily worked, and it is of the best quality for making iron, vast beds of which ore, of superior quality, are close at hand. Some of the best forests of white pine and white oak ever seen in Pennsylvania, are found in this central part of the State.—Large tracts of it will cut from 50,000 to 70,000 feet of saw timber to the acre; and white oak in proportion is found. Much of the land is of the best quality for wheat and for grazing; and there is also a large body of lands known as sugar camp lands, still superior, a chocolate loam free from stones. The whole is well watered and has numerous fine mill sites.

☞ Two Chicago ladies went to a ball the other evening in a furniture wagon—no ordinary carriage could contain the immense dresses they wore.

For the Journal.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 5th, 1857.

Pursuant to the advertised call of the Mayor upon the citizens of the town of Wilmington, to assemble for the purpose of expressing their opinions upon the question of giving corporate aid to the extent of $25,000 to the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement Company, to enable them directly to complete the works now in progress. His honor, the Mayor, as chairman, briefly explained the object of the meeting, which was fully organized by the choice of Wm. L. Pitts and Talcott Burr, Jr., as secretaries: Whereupon, the President of the Company, James Cassidey, Esq., entered into a statement of its affairs, and in a few plain and impressive remarks, recommended the citizens to grant the required aid. He was followed by Col. John McRae, who addressed the meeting feelingly and forcibly—pointing out the errors committed by Directors heretofore, and recommending the appropriation, as by doing so, in his opinion, it would enable the Directors to go forward and finish the work, if not permanently, yet answering temporarily the purpose,—the great practical purpose of getting the Coal and Iron to market, thus silencing the skeptical. His remarks, as also those of the President, were listened to with great attention. Thos. Loring, Esq., then addressed the meeting in a few appropriate and well-timed remarks, wherein he deprecated any delay in the required aid, and glowingly depicted the trials and embarrassments of the citizens of Wilmington, when in former times, shoulder to shoulder, they carried forward other great works of internal improvements. He exhorted her citizens in this emergency, to persevere and triumph.

General Alex. McRae then offered the following resolution, which was discussed by Messrs. A. J. DeRosset, Jr., and J. A. Taylor, Esq., and carried unanimously:

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed by the chairman (at his leisure) to visit and examine the works belonging to the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement Co., and to make report of the condition of the same prior to the election to be held on the 21st inst., and that their expenses be paid by the town.

The meeting then adjourned.

O. G. PARSLEY, *Ch'n.*

WM. L. PITTS, T. BURR, Jr., } *Sect's.*

For the Journal.

At a meeting of the officers and members of Cape Fear Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., held at their Hall, Sept. 1st, 1857, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from us by death our beloved brother, T. L. Guess, who, from the infancy of our Lodge has, by his example in the daily walk of life, in the faithful discharge of the moral and social duties of man, so faithfully illustrated the principles of Odd Fellowship, therefore

Resolved, That while we deplore the loss our Lodge has sustained by the death of Brother Guess, we humbly submit to the decree of our Father, and will ever cherish a kind recollection of his many virtues and good deeds as a brother of our Order.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the afflicted relatives of the deceased, and tender them our heartfelt condolence.

Resolved, That the Lodge-room be clad in mourning, and the members wear the badge of mourning for 30 days.

Besolved, That the above be published in the town papers, and a copy forwarded to the family of the deceased.

W. L. SMITH,
Sec'y Cape Fear Lodge No. 2.

Wilmington, Sept. 1, 1857.

For the Journal.

PHILANTHROPIC HALL, N. C. Aug. 15th., 1857.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from this life James C. Dobbin, late Secretary of the Navy, the Philanthropic Society, sharing in the general sorrow which this melancholy event must produce, is desirous of manifesting its sensibility on this occasion! Therefore

Resolved, That as members of a Society, to which he ever evinced the strongest attachment, and as young men, who duly appreciated the features of his character, we do sincerely lament the death of one, who, while among us, ever stood as a living example of what a Man, and a Christian ought to be, and now that the Silver cord has been loosed, the Golden bowl broken, we may well be proud of him even as he lies in death, for it affords us no little pleasure to know that in that he is dead, he dieth not to insignificance and forgetfulness, but ever will live in the hearts of the people of his country, endeared to them as he was, by ties which eternity alone can sever.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family, participating entirely in the feeling which follows them into retirement, and as a testimony of our high appreciation of *him*, whose loss they now mourn, do offer to them, in behalf of the Philanthropic Society, the expression of our sincerest regret under their deep affliction, trusting that he, who has promised to be a "Father to the Fatherless," and whose hand "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," may bring to their relief the consolations of religion, and the satisfaction to be imparted by an assurance that of the illustrious deceased, as an honored member, a citizen, or a patriot,

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased. and to the University Magazine, Raleigh Standard, Wilmington and Fayetteville Papers, with a request that they be published.

JAMES S. BAKER,
N. B. SHANNON,
GEO. B. JOHNSON,
JULIUS W. WRIGHT, } Committee.

For the Journal.

DUPLIN COUNTY, Sept. 4th 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Agreeably to a promise made you some weeks since, I proceed to give you the result of an experiment made with the Chinese Sugar Millet. I planted, the 2nd day of May, on a hill side, on tolerably good sandy land, in drills three feet apart, and from six to eight seed every step, (every 3 feet) in the drills—no manure of any sort was applied. My land was prepared as for cotton, by throwing into beds, with a one horse turn plow, plowed from 6 to 8 inches deep.

From some cause, (unfavorable Spring I suppose,) I got a very bad stand. I may safely say, not more than half a stand on the ground. It was sided out and hoed first, then thoroughly plowed and hoed again, which was all the work it received—no suckers or tillers were removed, which I regret, for in the first place, it was planted too thick, and then it suckered freely, in consequence of which many of the stalks were small, tumbling down and tangling up so as to prevent it from receiving a due share of work, consequently it suffered some from grass. So much for the cultivation.

On the 1st inst., (Tuesday last,) I measured off one chain, (11 yards) square, from an average spot, from which I obtained eleven quarts of Syrup, equal to the sample sent you previously. It fell a small fraction under eleven quarts, though not much, which makes at the rate of one hundred and ten (110,) gallons to the acre.

From one dozen stalks selected from the number of those on the measured land, I obtained a pint and a half, and little more than a gill, which is not quite so good as others have done, but it is to be recollected that I put no manure of any sort to mine, my wish being to give it a fair trial on ordinary land.

The Syrup has been examined by competent judges, and is pronounced equal to, if not superior to the best New Orleans or sugarhouse Molasses.

Such is a faithful account of my experiment with the Chinese Sugar Millet, if you think it worthy a place in your paper, you may give it to the public; it may at least elicit the attention of others more competent, and who may prove more successful. As to my own part, I am satisfied, that with proper cultivation and good fixtures for extracting and boiling the juice, successful results may confidently be expected. Yours truly,

BENJAMIN F. COBB.

HON. BEDFORD BROWN.—Last week we had the pleasure of seeing and renewing the acquaintance of the Hon. Bedford Brown of Caswell county. He is one of the "old time" democrats, and a conversation with him was both pleasant and instructive to us. Mr. Brown was first elected to the Senate of the U. States from North Carolina in 1828, and was re-elected for another term, which position he occupied, with Hon. Robt. Strange of Fayetteville, as his colleague, until instructed out by a whig Legislature with K. Rayner at its head. As a sound, reliable, consistent democrat, Bedford Brown has no superiors—as a courteous, affable and unassuming gentleman, but few equals. While in the Senate he distinguished himself by speeches in opposition to what was known as the "Force Bill" (for subjugating South Carolina,) and in favor of the "Expunging Resolutions." He discharged his duty to his constituents and party faithfully, satisfactorily and fearlessly.

After leaving the Senate he removed to Missouri, but a few years ago he returned to North Carolina to spend the remainder of his days among his old friends and acquaintances, which we hope will be as pleasant and agreeable to him, as it will be to his numerous party admirers.—*Char. Democrat.*

[*From the Edinburgh Scotchman.*]

Beranger's Latest Lyric.

The following is a translation of what is supposed to be Beranger's latest composition:

STIRLING BRIDGE—WALLACE.

"You cannot pass!" was the stern reply of the Scottish sentinelle
To those who came from England's host, King Edward's terms to tell—
"O soldier," cried the friars then, "beware our Sovereign's wrath!
Beware how you dispute to-day his army's onward path!
Go tell your chief to send away his forces from this place,
And yield himself) as well he may, to Edward's kingly grace!"

"You pass not by!" was still the cry of the Scottish sentinelle;
"Tell Surrey that his threats have failed our gallant hearts to quell;
We throw him stern defiance back across that sluggish flood,
Whose waters ere the day has closed shall purpled be with blood.
We came not here to treat; we came to win with our right hand
The speedy disenthrallment of our own dear mountain land."

"Ha! pass we not?" said fierce Warrene? "then let the caitiffs know
We'll drive them from their rocky perch with sword, and spear, and bow;
They think, the boors, to emulate the deeds done in the pass
Of old Thermopylæ, with great and Good Leonidas!
But forward now, my gallant bands, o'er stream, and brush, and brake,
And let the Scottish rebels see how great is their mistake."

"They must not pass!" now ran adown the forming Scottish ranks,
As Surrey's armies spread themselves along the rivers banks;
A fierce invader's need be theirs on this eventful day,
And, Scotland, yours a grand renown that ne'er can pass away.
See, see! the northern shore they seek, the northern bank they gain;
Down, Scotchmen, from the crag, and sweep their leopards from the plain.

"They must not pass!" was still the cry of Scotia's men-at-arms;
And, rising o'er the clash of steel and war's most dire alarms,
It sounded on their battle plain and cowed their southern foes,
And, long before that Autumn day had reached its cheerless close,
Of that great host that crossed the Forth so gay, so full of life,
A shattered, broken few were all that 'scaped the deadly strife.

They did not pass. The North was saved, and Scotland, from that time
That Stirling Bridge was won, now dates her glorious golden prime,
For on that bloody day was gained the freedom of her land,
And fadeless wreaths around her brows were twined by Wallace' hand;
By *his* who raised old Scotland's name till Roman stars grew dim:
Are monuments required to keep alive the fame of *him*?*

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* The old *chansonnier*, over whose remains the grave has so lately closed, with that playful irony of which he was so great a master, adds, in a note to this line, that "a learned and public spirited acquaintance of his is projecting a scheme for the building of a monument to Noah on Mount Arrarat. The fabric is to be an obelisk of Peterhead granite. An entablature on the one side of the basement is to record the account of the Deluge, as given in Genesis; and on the other, the name of the originator of the scheme, his birth, literary works, public spirited act," &c. He further adds, that "a great meeting to promote this object is to be held on the plains of Syria, and that all the decendants of Shem and Japet are to be invited to subscribe to the monument fund." The meeting is to be held on the anniversary of the Flood, as settled by Newton's chronology, and the Khan of Tartary and the Emperor of Austria are to be the chief speakers.

The Capitol Extension—Items of Cost.

The cost of the windows in the principal story of the north and south fronts of the Capitol extensions has been $1,659 86 each, as follows: the marble itself, $519 04; the workmanship on the two jambs, with brackets, cut in the solid, $612; on the enriched entablature, or ornamental lintel, cut in the solid, $361 31; on the pediment head, cut in the solid, $116 66; on the two inner jambs and one head, $7 50; on the sub-sill, $8; and on the ashlar, cut from the same block as the pediment, $5 35.

The cost of the marble workmanship on each of the eastern-front door-ways has been $4,076 39, as follows: The two moulded plinths, $77 06; the two jambs, with brackets, $2,467 34; the enriched lintel, $187 16; the architrave, $222 50; and the cornice, $1,122 33.

The cost of the two figures of statuary to be placed over each door is estimated at $6,260, as follows: The amount paid M